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USSR Report

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

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USSR REPORT
POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

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PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

POLL SHOWS YOUNG PEOPLE FAMILIAR WITH CONGRESS DOCUMENTS

LD201406 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0810 GMT 20 Feb 86

[Text] Moscow, 20 February (TASS)--Sociologists from Moscow University note the high level of awareness among young people of the documents which are to be examined by the 27th CPSU Congress. A sociological poll, carried out among young people of up to 30 years in the streets, in shops, post offices, cinemas and cafes, has convinced them of this.

Vyacheslav Isayev, the scientific organizer of the Young Socialist Club, stressed in conversation with a TASS correspondent that the basic aim of the poll was to find out what is the degree of familiarity of young men and women of Moscow with the draft new edition of the CPSU program, the CPSU rules with the proposed amendments and the basic guidelines for the economic and social development of the USSR for 1986-1990 and for the period up to 2000. A little more than one-third of those polled has acquainted themselves with these documents in detail, that is, they had gone through it "with a pencil in hand." A simpler and naturally less efficient method was preferred by 59 percent. They had acquainted themselves with the material through radio and television.

A total of 6 percent had acquired their idea of the essence of the documents and their basic tenets from lectures, talking to colleagues, friends and relatives. Finally, 4 percent of those polled knew of the existence of the documents, as such, but no more at the moment of polling.

Isayev said that the sociologists were interested also in the participation of young people in discussions of the precongress documents, as the CPSU Central Committee has, in deciding to print the drafts in the press, counted on precisely their widespread discussion. The poll showed that 56 percent of those polled had taken part only in discussion in an organized form (meetings in labor collectives, at their trade union or social organisation). Here 13 percent had initiated or made proposals, additions or amendments to some clause of the documents or another.

Also interesting was the fact that young people, for whom a knowledge of the documents is essential (young party leaders) and obligatory (young members of the CPSU) were few among those polled, 1 and 4 percent respectively.

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PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

GRISHKYAVICHUS, SLYUNKOV SPEAK ON LISSR-BSSR COMPETITION

Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 16 Feb 86 pp 1, 3

[Article: "On the Road of Fraternal Friendship and Close Cooperation: Agreement on Socialist Competition Between the Working People of the Belorussian SSR and the Lithuanian SSR for 1986 Signed"]

[Text] A meeting of the party, Soviet, trade union, and Komsomol aktiv of the Belorussian SSR took place in Minsk on 14 February 1986. The agenda included presentation of the Challenge Red Banner of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU, and All-Union Komsomol Central Committee to the Belorussian SSR for the results of the All-Union Socialist Competition for successful fulfillment of the State Plan of Economic and Social Development of the USSR in 1985 and the assignments of the 11th Five-Year Plan, a worthy greeting of the 27th CPSU Congress, and conclusion of the Agreement on Socialist Competition between the Working People of the Belorussian SSR and the Lithuanian SSR for 1986.

N.N. Slyunkov, first secretary of the Belorussian CP Central Committee, opened the meeting. He introduced the guests of the meeting -- V.S. Murakhovskiy, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR State Committee for Agricultural Industry, and the Lithuanian SSR delegation headed by P.P. Grishkyavichus, first secretary of the Lithuanian CP Central Committee.

V.S. Murakhovskiy presented the banner of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU, and the All-Union Komsomol Central Committee. He warmly congratulated the republic's working people for the high award and wished them great success in the five-year plan period which has begun.

N.N. Slyunkov, the first secretary of the Belorussian CP Central Committee, gave a speech at the meeting.

P.P. Grishkyavichus, the first secretary of the Lithuanian CP Central Committee, gave a speech.

Comrade N.N. Slyunkov's Speech

We are 10 days from the opening of the 27th CPSU Congress, an event of enormous historical significance which will have a decisive effect on all sides of our life and on the entire course of world development. Preparations for the party congress are taking place in an atmosphere of high labor and sociopolitical activism of the Soviet people and widespread socialist competition to greet it in a worthy manner.

Under the beneficial influence of the April and October 1985 plenums of the CPSU Central Committee, the republic, like the entire country, has moved substantially ahead in the development of the economy, science, and culture. The assignments of the 11th Five-Year Plan to increase national income, industrial production volumes, and labor productivity and to put fixed capital and housing into operation, and other indicators were overfulfilled. The production and procurement of agricultural output increased. Plans and obligations on the major points of the final year of the five-year plan were fulfilled.

The social program was implemented on a planned basis. The past year real per capita income increased by 4 percent and more than 5 million square meters of housing was turned over for use. The network of secondary schools, children's preschool institutions, hospitals, clubs, and other cultural-domestic facilities was expanded.

We note with satisfaction that according to the results of the All-Union Socialist Competition of 1985, Brest Oblast, Grodno Oblast, 3 cities, 15 rayons, and 91 labor collectives in the republic were acknowledged as winners and awarded the Challenge Red Banner of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU, and the All-Union Komsomol Central Committee.

We are glad that the Lithuanian SSR, with whose working people we are bound by many years of indissoluble friendship and multifaceted cooperation, was awarded the Challenge Red Banner of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU, and the All-Union Komsomol Central Committee.

Accept our warm and sincere congratulations, dear Lithuanian friends!

We wish the industrious and talented Lithuanian people new achievements and new heights in the building of communism in the name of the continued economic and spiritual flourishing of the socialist Motherland.

While accepting this high award of the Motherland and evaluating achievements for their worth, at the same time we must acknowledge that what has been done does not yet fully match our potential and the tasks posed by the party in its pre-congress documents.

A principled and concerned discussion of this took place at the 30th Belorussian CP Congress. The republic's economy is moving too slowly in

its conversion to an intensive footing. Reserves for increasing labor productivity and accelerating scientific-technical progress have not been used adequately. Raw material and energy resources are not always used rationally. The technical level and quality of output cannot satisfy us.

How have we started the year? The volume of industrial production rose by 7.4 percent as compared to the corresponding period last year. Labor productivity rose by 6.8 percent; this is higher than the obligations. Contract discipline was strengthened. The number of lagging collectives declined substantially.

However, not everything is going as planned. Shortcomings which took place earlier are being repeated. Some of the enterprises did not fulfill assignments to increase labor productivity. Many party committees and Soviet and economic organs have not focused their practical activities on questions of increasing the technical level and quality of output.

On the whole, people working in animal husbandry started the year all right. In January state purchases of livestock and poultry increased by 15 percent, of milk -- by 8 percent, and of eggs -- by 6 percent. The condition of cattle and pigs on delivery improved. But many farms and rayons did not manage to achieve growth rates of animal productivity to match the obligations adopted. The required weight gains of cattle were not achieved. There are also shortcomings and omissions in other sectors of the economy. The high social activism of our people, creativity and initiative and support for everything new and progressive, high personal responsibility, and intolerance of shortcomings are needed today as never before.

Shaping these qualities and putting them into operation is the main field of application of the efforts of party and Soviet organs, trade union and Komsomol organizations, radio, and television.

Socialist competition is a tested means capable of intensifying the creative energy of the masses and making progressive experience the achievement of each and every person.

The competition of fraternal Lithuania and Belorussia which has become traditional is acquiring an ever-increasing role in our forward movement.

Every year this competition between sectors of the economy, cities and rayons, labor collectives and scientific institutions, and individual workers spreads more broadly and deeply.

The growing fraternal cooperation and mutual assistance between the working people of our republics enables the problems of further intensifying production and accelerating scientific-technical progress to be solved with increasing success.

We are glad that in the past year our Lithuanian friends took a major new step in development of the economy and culture. They surpassed us in a number of

indicators, specifically production of meat and milk per 100 hectares of agricultural land and increased animal productivity.

In turn the working people of our republic achieved a higher rate of increase in volumes of industrial production and labor productivity. The proportion of items with the Emblem of Quality is higher in Belorussian industry.

We are grateful to the working people of Lithuania for generously and fraternally sharing accumulated know-how with us and helping us in all our affairs.

We have every reason to assert that there is also a fraction of your labor in our successes, dear Lithuanian friends.

We sincerely thank you for this!

We assure you: everything new, valuable, and useful that we have in the republic is yours also.

So it was, so it is, and so it will be. This is an unwavering principle of Leninist nationality policy. This is a law of socialist internationalism. This is the basic norm of the Soviet way of life.

We are deeply convinced that the new Agreement on Socialist Competition Between Lithuania and Belorussia will serve to further reinforce the friendship of our peoples. It will help utilize the experience of the masses better and more fully utilize the potential of our republics for the good of our socialist Motherland.

Speech by Comrade P.P. Grishkyavichus

Esteemed comrades and friends! With a sense of deep joy and satisfaction we are again meeting with you in your fine republic. Allow me first of all to deliver a sincere greeting to you, the entire fraternal Belorussian people, from the working people of Soviet Lithuania.

We are happy to share your joy in connection with the presentation of the Challenge Red Banner of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU, and the All-Union Komsomol Central Committee to Soviet Belorussia for permanent custody. On behalf of the communists and all working people of Soviet Lithuania, we warmly congratulate all of you, dear comrades, on this lofty award and on such high praise of your important contribution to the cause of strengthening the might of our great multinational Motherland.

From the bottom of our hearts we hope that you will continue to multiply your successes in all directions of economic and social development.

According to an old and good tradition, this year we are also signing an agreement on socialist competition between our republics. But this year is a special one for all of us. We are on the threshold of an event of great importance -- the 27th CPSU Congress. The communists and working people of our republic, like all Soviet people, are closely united around the Communist

Party and the Leninist Central Committee and are going forward to greet our party's 27th congress. The April and October plenums of the CPSU Central Committee and the positions and conclusions contained in the speeches of Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, have given a new rhythm to all the activities of party, state, and social organizations and all working people. A course toward all-out development of social and labor activism, creative initiative and innovation, and a decisive rejection of everything which has not proven itself and which checks our progress has been adopted. This progressive, creative atmosphere is also reflected in the new agreement which we are signing today.

It is gratifying that the socialist competition of the working people of our fraternal republics improves and deepens every year and becomes more massive and effective. Today we cannot find any area where the labor competition of our republics has not manifested itself visibly and borne fine fruits. This multiplies our efforts and helps perform the complex tasks of accelerating economic and social development advanced by the party better.

It is notable that the laborers in your republic are always ready to share everything valuable and useful with friends and to disseminate their progressive know-how in a fraternal way to the labor collectives of Lithuania. This business-like cooperation and comradely assistance helped solve more than one problem in competing collectives. Thus, the Orsha Krasnyy borets Grinder Plant and Vilnius grinder plant, the Gomel and Kedaynyay chemical plants, the Borisov Plastic Items Plant and the Vilnius Plasta Plant, and many other labor collectives, rayons, and cities are cooperating fruitfully.

The results of fulfilling the Agreement on Socialist Competition Between the Belorussian SSR and the Lithuanian SSR for 1985 show that the working people of both republics, inspired by the decisions of the April 1985 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, have achieved significant successes in all sectors of the economy and strengthened its material-technical base. Work has been intensified to accelerate scientific-technical progress, positive results have been achieved in increasing production efficiency, labor discipline has been improved, and material and financial resources have begun to be used more economically.

The working people of Soviet Lithuania highly praise the experience accumulated by the industrious Belorussian people in insuring a high rate of growth in industrial production, its rapid intensification, the improvement of output quality, and the extensive introduction of progressive equipment and resource-saving technology in many other oblasts. The republic's working people are visiting the exhibition of Belorussian consumer goods which opened in Vilnius with great interest.

In his speech Comrade Nikolay Nikitovich Slyunkov, first secretary of the Belorussian CP Central Committee, spoke convincingly of the enormous constructive force of socialist competition which was manifested during the struggle to fulfill the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the assignments of the 11th Five-Year Plan.

I want to use this occasion to briefly report to you that the working people of Lithuania also worked hard and persistently last year to fulfill the assignments for 1985 and the 11th Five-Year Plan as a whole.

The five-year plan on the growth rate in production volume and labor productivity in industry was overfulfilled by 3 percent. Last year the increase in commodity output production totaled 4 percent as compared to the 2.8 percent set by the plan. The assignment to increase labor productivity was overfulfilled by 1.5 percent.

Average annual growth in gross agricultural output in the 11th Five-Year Plan increased by 6.3 percent; this includes a 12-percent increase at the farms of the public sector.

Work continued to intensify animal husbandry. The milk yield per cow increased by 126 kilograms last year and totaled 3,447 kilograms. The average daily weight gain of cattle being fattened rose by 16 grams and of pigs -- by 9 grams, and reached 612 and 456 grams, respectively.

The plan for procurement of agricultural output was overfulfilled in all its basic types.

Construction workers also worked on a stepped-up basis last year. They put all the main plan projects into operation and overfulfilled the plans for construction-installation work and construction of housing blocks, schools, hospitals, and other nonproduction projects.

Transportation, communications, trade, and domestic services for the population were also developed further.

The Lithuanian SSR was also awarded the Challenge Red Banner of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU, and the All-Union Komsomol Central Committee for the results of last year and the entire five-year plan. And this banner also remains in our permanent custody.

Of course, we admit that not everything was accomplished as was hoped and planned. The republic's communists self-critically and exactingly discussed the results of the path taken and future tasks at the recent 9th Lithuanian CP Congress.

Dear comrades! Allow me once again to express to you, and through you to the entire fraternal Belorussian people, the kindest feelings and our gratitude for your help and to wish you new successes in fulfilling the decisions of the 30th Belorussian CP Congress and the coming 27th CPSU Congress.

* * *

The party, trade union, and economic employees and production leaders who spoke at the meeting talked of the tasks of the republic's labor collectives in the first year of the 12th Five-Year Plan, ways to intensify production and introduce the achievements of science and technology, reserves to conserve raw and processed materials, and the further refinement of socialist competition.

The Agreement on Socialist Competition of the Working People of the Belorussian SSR and the Lithuanian SSR for 1986 was signed.

The following people from the Belorussian side signed the agreement: N.N. Slyunkov, first secretary of the Belorussian CP Central Committee, G.S. Tarazevich, chairman of the Belorussian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, M.V. Kovalev, chairman of the Belorussian SSR Council of Ministers, N.I. Rosh, secretary of the Belorussian Republic Trade Union Council, V.V. Gurin, first secretary of the Belorussian Komsomol Central Committee, Hero of Socialist Labor N.A. Borisevich, the president of the Belorussian SSR Academy of Sciences, Hero of Socialist Labor Ye.A. Shulyak, blacksmith-stamp operator at the Minsk Automobile Plant, Hero of Socialist Labor A.P. Starovoytov, comprehensive brigade foreman of construction administration № 59 of Construction Trust № 12 of the Belorussian SSR Ministry of Industrial Construction, Honored Worker of Belorussian SSR Agriculture M.V. Romanchik, milking machine operator at the Rakovskiy Sovkhoz in Volozhinskiy Rayon, and winner of the Orders of the October Revolution and the Badge of Honor D.D. Rutskiy, director of the Parokhonskiy Sovkhoz imeni 60-letiye SSR in Pinskiy Rayon.

The following people from the Lithuanian side signed the agreement: P.P. Grishkyavichus, first secretary of the Lithuanian CP Central Committee, R.I. Songayla, chairman of the Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, V.V. Sakalauskas, chairman of the Lithuanian SSR Council of Ministers, A.A. Ferensas, chairman of the Lithuanian Republic Trade Union Council, P.V. Ignatas, first secretary of the Lithuanian Komsomol Central Committee, Hero of Socialist Labor Yu.K. Pozhela, president of the Lithuanian SSR Academy of Sciences, winner of the Order of Lenin V.S. Eydukonis, grinder at the Vilnius Heating Equipment Plant imeni 50-letiye SSR Production Association, Hero of Socialist Labor P.P. Shileykis, painters brigade foreman of the Vilnyusstroy Trust, Hero of Socialist Labor A.M. Puyshene, milkmaid at the Stanyunay Experimental Farm in Panevezhskiy Rayon, and Hero of Socialist Labor R.M. Vishinskas, chairman of the Aushra Kolkhoz in Shakyayskiy Rayon.

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PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

ESTONIAN STATE AGRO-INDUSTRIAL COMMITTEE FORMED

Tallin SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 7 Dec 85 p 3

[Unsigned article "On the Formation of the State Agro-industrial Committee" under the rubric "In the Central Committee of the Estonian Communist Party and the Estonian Council of Ministers"]

[Text] The Central Committee of the Estonian Communist Party and the Estonian Council of Ministers issued the decree "On Further Improvement in Managing the Agro-industrial Complex of the Estonian SSR."

The decree states that the measures taken in accordance with the decisions of the May 1982 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee to improve the management of agriculture and other branches of the agro-industrial complex, and the reorganization of the republic's agro-industrial complex management in 1983 had a positive effect on the increase in production and food supplies for the population. The economies of collective and state farms have been strengthened, and the production links among organizations and enterprises of the agro-industrial complex have developed further.

In accordance with the decisions of the April 1985 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee on further improvements in managing the agro-industrial complex, and on combining planning, financing, and managing of the complex into a single entity on all levels, which is essential for the complex to perform effectively, the Central Committee of the Estonian Communist Party and the Estonian SSR Council of Ministers decided it was necessary to form the Estonian State Agro-industrial Committee (Gosagroprom ESSR) from the Estonian Agro-industrial Committee, the Estonian SSR Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Industry, the Estonian SSR Ministry of the Meat and Dairy Industry, and the Estonian SSR Ministry of the Food Industry, and to abolish the above agencies accordingly.

It was resolved that the Estonian Agro-industrial Committee would be the central union republic state managing body of the agro-industrial complex in the Estonian SSR, and will be fully responsible for increasing production, meeting the quotas on purchases of agricultural products, and ensuring their full preservation, high-quality processing, and significantly broadening the assortment of consumer food supplies.

The Estonian State Agro-industrial Committee operates under the guidance of the Estonian SSR Council of Ministers, while the rayon agro-industrial associations operate under the guidance of the Executive Committees of rayon soviets of people's deputies.

It was found expedient to transfer to the Estonian State Agricultural Committee:

--from the Estonian SSR Ministry of Procurement--the agricultural products purchase and quality inspecting commissions (with the exception of the bread inspections) and, in this connection, to reorganize the Estonian SSR Ministry of Procurement into the union republic Estonian SSR Ministry of Bread Products. The latter receives the bakery and macaroni-producing enterprises and organizations along with the corresponding numbers of managing staff from the Estonian SSR Ministry of the Food Industry, which is to be abolished;

--from the Estonian SSR Ministry of Light Industry--the production association "Lina."

The decree states that the Estonian State Agro-industrial Committee, the rayon-level agro-industrial associations, the state farms, plants, organizations, and agencies put under their control, as well as collective farms, comprise the single system of the Estonian State Agro-industrial Committee. Along with the organizations and enterprises of the Estonian State Agro-industrial Committee, the system of the Estonian agro-industrial complex also includes the Estonian SSR Ministry of Bread Products, the Estonian SSR Ministry of Forestry and Environmental Protection, and the Fish Industry Administration of the Estonian SSR Council of Ministers, which are to be planned and financed as a single entity, as well as the Estonian Republic Union of Consumer Societies, the republic association "Estkolkhozstroy," and the Estonian Republic Council of Fishing Collective Farms, which retain the functions and rights outlined in their respective charters.

The managing apparatus of the Estonian State Agro-industrial Committee and the rayon-level agro-industrial associations is to be formed on the basis of the total number of administrative organs of the Estonian Agro-industrial Committee, and the ministries along with their subordinate organizations which are abolished by this decree.

The Estonian State Agro-industrial Committee is headed by the chairman, who also holds the post of a first deputy chairman of the Estonian SSR Council of Ministers.

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PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

AZERBAIJAN CP AKTIV URGES INTENSE MEDIA, ANTIRELIGIOUS EFFORT

[Editorial Report] Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian on 12 February 1986 carries on page 2 a 1,500-word Azerinform report on a meeting of ideological workers held at the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee. The meeting focused on ideological tasks facing mass media employees and on the need to combat religious elements in the population.

Mass media employees are exhorted to "erect a sturdy barrier" against works that are "of questionable artistic value, immature, dull, and intended for a low-brow audience"; such works should not appear in newspapers, journals, on television, or in radio broadcasts. The media should "not only rely on literature and art, but should also exert an active influence on the development of the latter, on the formation of the aesthetic taste of writers, artists, film directors, and other creative artists." Editorial boards of "several regional newspapers" [not named] are urged to "reorient their work, increase the level of their published material, and profoundly and comprehensively reflect the positive processes that are occurring in our lives." Newspapers should "assume a leading position with respect to their readers, and not simply record facts." The media should also take a more active role in unmasking cases of official abuse of position, embezzlement of state property, slander, and denigration of the work of honest people, while conducting a day-to-day propaganda campaign lauding the achievements of the best workers.

The meeting also examined tasks involving the activization of atheist propaganda and the eradication of religious vestiges and superstitions. Atheist propaganda in the AzSSR is described as unaggressive, inefficient, and unsystematic: "The struggle against religious rituals and other vestiges of the past is not going well. We must be more active in debunking scoundrels and self-styled religious activists of all sorts who are getting rich off of the lack of awareness of a certain segment of the population." "It is well known that failure to assess the religious situation correctly can complicate the struggle against vestiges of the past. Therefore, it is the task of each communist and each Komsomol member to devote attention to every performance of a religious ritual; new socialist rituals and traditions should be set up in opposition to the latter and should be actively instilled in our lives."

Participants at the meeting included Azerbaijan CP Central Committee Secretary R.E. Mekhtiyev and Azerbaijan CP Central Committee department heads N.A. Akhyndov, V.M. Guli-Zade, A.F. Dashdamirov, and R.D. Mamedov.

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PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

TAJIK ACADEMY OF SCIENCES MEETING DISCUSSES PARTY DOCUMENTS

[Editorial Report] Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA in Russian on 12 January 1986 carries on page 2 a 350-word TajikTA article titled "The Direction Is Scientific-Technical Progress," which outlines a general meeting of the Tajik Academy of Sciences, held on 10 January, to discuss scientists' tasks within the framework of the draft party documents. M. S. Asimov, president of the Tajik Academy of Sciences, addressed the gathering. The draft party documents call on scientists to increase their input into the transformation of the economy, to avoid duplication of efforts, and to present a "unified front." The Academy of Sciences Presidium confirmed a number of projects for the next 5-year plan: there are to be improvements in the machine-building enterprises, the light, food and chemical industries, and in nonferrous metallurgy.

USSR FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER MEETS WITH TAJIK VOTERS

[Editorial Report] Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA in Russian on 7 February 1986 carries on page 1 a 250-word TajikTA article titled "The Policy of the Party Is Our Policy: A Voters' Meeting With a Candidate for Deputy." USSR Minister for Foreign Trade B. I. Aristov met with voters in Ordzhonikidzeabad on 6 February 1986 in connection with his candidature to the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet. In his remarks to the local residents, Aristov discussed the political duties which face the country in connection with the 27th CPSU Congress. Aristov stated he would endeavor to live up to the honor granted him as a candidate to the Soviet of Nationalities. First Secretary of the Tajik Communist Party Central Committee K. M. Makhkamov and Buro member V. V. Petkel took part in the session.

TAJIKS HOLD PLENUM OF TRADE UNION ORGANIZATION

[Editorial Report] Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA in Russian on 19 February 1986 carries on page 1 a 200-word TajikTA article outlining a plenum of the Tajik Trade Union Organization which took place in Dushanbe on 18 February. The chairman of the union, A. D. Dadabayev, addressed session on the trade unions' work in ensuring workers' rest and recreation. The plenum also elected V. D. Ablogin secretary of the TajikSovProf; Ablogin had worked earlier as the deputy chairman of the republic's Gosagroprom.

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PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

GEORGIAN HISTORIAN URGES MORE EXPLICITNESS IN PARTY PROGRAM

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 7 December 1985 carries on page 2 Professor Doctor of History E. Kvavadze's 1000-word article proposing more explicitness in three sections of the new party program.

In Section 2 of Part 1 of the program, which deals with "The Struggle Between the Forces of Progress and Reaction in Today's World," Professor Kvavadze points out that although it provides an excellent characterization of capitalism and the progressive forces fighting against imperialism, also the working class as the main revolutionary force, "practically nothing is said about our party's relations with revolutionary forces in the capitalist world," and he urges that these aspects be made more explicit. In a related vein, the author reemphasizes the essence of the doctrine of peaceful coexistence, which is still very much in force and calls for continued struggle against capitalism in the world, and urges that the program spell out the forms of this struggle and how it is to be implemented.

With regard to the socialist principle "From Each According to His Ability, To Each According to His Labor," as elucidated in the new program, Professor Kvavadze notes briefly the difficulties involved in implementing it and proposes a change in wording from "...implementation [osushchestvleniye] of the principle..." to "establishment [uprocheniye] of the principle..."

The author's third proposal has to do with Section 3 of Part 2 of the program, which deals with progress toward a socially homogeneous society, and he focuses in particular on overcoming the gap between workers and the peasantry. He states: "Prospects of development of the agroindustrial complex make it possible more explicitly to create state forms of employment of the kolkhoz peasantry and merge kolkhoz-cooperative property with the common property of the people, thus overcoming the class distinction. This process is to be implemented within the historical framework of the phase of socialism."

TBILISI MICRO-SOVIETS: PLUSES AND MINUSES

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 22 December 1985 carries on page 2 KOMUNISTI stringer [vneshtatnyy korrespondent] S. Kurashvili's 1100-word article concerning the once experimental but now well-established institution of micro-soviets in Tbilisi (some 33 at present), a topic that has received favorable comment in PRAVDA. The focus of the present article is on Gldani Rayon, one of Tbilisi's "youngest," in which five micro-soviets have been set up.

As a form of grass-roots participation of people in running their own affairs the micro-rayons are successful overall. They keep tabs on idlers and shirkers and report them to the proper organs; see to the needs of families with problems of one sort or another; organize neighborhood beautification and clean-up drives; bring pressure to bear on persons who commit particular infractions such as parking their cars on the grass or carrying out unauthorized apartment remodeling; spearhead efforts to build playgrounds and sports facilities; and so on.

On the minus side, it is found that many undertakings never make it past the resolution stage, and the authors also focus particular attention on the lack of effective ideological indoctrination work, prophylactic measures, atheistic education, and other endeavors of a political nature.

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PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

GEORGIAN SSR PERSONNEL APPOINTMENTS, CHANGES ANNOUNCED

Chairman of Physical Culture

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian on 15 January publishes on page 1 a 100-word item under the heading "Chronicle" which notes that the Georgian SSR Council of Ministers appointed Nugzar Shalvovich Endeladze as chairman of the Committee on Physical Culture and Sports under the Council of Ministers. Endeladze was born in 1945, has been a member of the CPSU since 1972, and completed the V. I. Lenin Georgian Polytechnical Institute in 1968 as an electrical engineer. After 1969 N. Sh. Endeladze worked as secretary of the Komsomol Committee at the Elektroavtomat plant, director of the Organizational Department of the Kirovskiy Raykom Komsomol, second and first secretary of the Oktyabrskiy Raykom Komsomol, and second and then first secretary of the Tbilisi Gorkom Komsomol. In 1975 he was elected as ispolkom chairman of the Leninskiy Rayon of the Council of Peoples Deputies in Tbilisi, as first secretary of the Leninskiy Raykom of the Georgian Communist Party, and in 1976 as secretary of the Tbilisi Gorkom of the Georgian Communist Party. Since 1982 N. Sh. Endeladze has served as the director of the Propaganda and Agitation Department of the Georgian CP Central Committee. He is a member of the Georgian CP Central Committee, a deputy of the Supreme Soviet, and has been awarded Orders of the Red Banner of Labor and the Medal of Honor.

A 30-word "Chronicle" item published on page 3 of the same issue reports that the Georgian Council of Ministers released R. A. Goglidze from duties as chairman of the Committee on Physical Culture and Sports in connection with his transfer to other work.

New Deputy Minister of Trade

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian on 5 February carries on page 3 a 20-word "Chronicle" item which notes that the Georgian SSR Council of Ministers has appointed A. S. Tsilosani deputy minister of trade for Georgia.

Television, Radio Committee Chairman, Deputy

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian on 7 February publishes on page 1 a 50-word Decree by the Georgian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium on the appointment of Armaz Romanozovich Saneblidze as chairman of the State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting of the Georgian SSR. The decree is signed by Presidium Chairman P. Gilashvili and Secretary T. Lashkarashvili, Tbilisi, 3 February 1986. The short biography which follows indicates that A. R. Saneblidze was born in 1936, has been a CPSU member since 1959, and graduated from Tbilisi State University in 1959 as a journalist. He has worked in Komsomol organs since 1957, was a chairman and then secretary of the Tbilisi State University Komsomol Committee, was confirmed as head of the student Youth Department of the Georgian Komsomol Central Committee in 1961, and was elected secretary of the party organization of Tbilisi State Pedagogical Institute imeni Pushkin in 1965. In February 1968 Saneblidze was confirmed as an instructor in the Propaganda and Agitation Department of the Georgian CP Central Committee. In July 1969 he became an editor of the journal MOLODEZH GRUZII, and in June 1971 an editor of the journal AKHALGAZRDA KOMUNISTI. In August 1974 he became head of the Press, Television, and Radio Section of the Propaganda and Agitation Department of the Georgian CP Central Committee. From 1978 to the present he was first deputy chairman of the Georgian SSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting. A. R. Saneblidze has been awarded the Georgian SSR Council of Ministers "5-Year Chronicle" prize, the title of "Honored Journalist of the Georgian SSR," and the Medal of Honor.

A 50-word "Chronicle" item on page 3 notes that Nugzar Akakiyevich Popkhadze was released from duty as chairman of the State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting in connection with his transfer to other work.

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian on 11 February carries on page 3 a 30-word "Chronicle" item reporting that Z. I. Daraseli has been appointed as first deputy chairman of the Georgian SSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting.

Deputy Minister of Internal Affairs

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian on 8 February publishes on page 4 a 15-word item under the "Chronicle" heading which notes that the Georgian Council of Ministers has named T. V. Sidamonidze as deputy minister of internal affairs for the Georgian SSR.

Minister of Construction

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian on 16 February front-pages a 50-word decree by the Georgian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium on the appointment of Damir Vasilyevich Mandzhgaladze as minister of construction. The decree is signed by Presidium Chairman P. Gilashvili and Secretary T. Lashkarashvili, Tbilisi, 15 February 1986. D. V. Mandzhgaladze's biography notes that he was born in 1941, has been a member of the CPSU

since 1967, and received a higher education as a bridge and tunnel civil engineer. After graduating from the Georgian Polytechnical Institute imeni V. I. Lenin in 1963, he worked for the Uzbek Ministry of Automobile and Highway Roads in Tashkent. From 1964 through 1968 he was a technician and an engineer for the Tbilisi branch of the Soyuzdorstroy design institute, then as chief specialist at the Orgtekhnstroy trust, then as deputy director of the production administration at the Georgian Ministry of Construction.

Since 1973 D. V. Mandzhgaladze's party work has included the position of instructor and then deputy head of the Construction and Municipal Services Department of the Georgian CP Central Committee. In 1977 he was elected first secretary of the Batumi Gorkom of the Georgian CP, and from 1983 to the present he has been the first deputy head of the Construction and Municipal Services Department. Mandzhgaladze is a candidate member of the Georgian CP Central Committee, was elected buro member of the Adzhar Obkom of the Georgian CP, and was elected a deputy to the Adzhar ASSR Supreme Soviet and deputy of the Batumi city Council of Peoples Deputies.

A 30-word "Chronicle" item on page 3 reports that by a resolution of the Georgian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, Iosif Alekseyevich Kharatishvili has been released from his duties as Georgian SSR minister of construction with his transfer to other work.

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PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

GEORGIAN KGB OFFICIAL AWARDED--Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian on 4 January 1986 published a 50-word item on page 3 entitled "Award" which notes that in an ukase of the Georgian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, Georgian KGB First Deputy Chairman Major General Vladimir Georgiyevich Kazmin was awarded a certificate of honor for his irreproachable service in state security organs and active participation in the sociopolitical life of the republic. [Editorial Report] /8309

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MEDIA & PROPAGANDA

AFANASYEV ON PRECONGRESS ROLE OF PRESS

Moscow ZHURNALIST in Russian No 12, Dec 85 (signed to press 12 Nov 85) pp 2-4

[Article by Viktor Afanasyev, chief editor of PRAVDA newspaper, board chairman of USSR Union of Journalists: "Acceleration"]

[Excerpts] The concept of accelerating the country's social and economic development, proposed in a precise form at the April (1985) Party Central Committee Plenum, has become the pivot point for three main documents that will be examined at the congress -- the new draft proposal for the CPSU Program, the Party Charter (with proposed changes) and the Basic Directions of Social and Economic Development in the USSR for the 12th Five-Year Plan and the Period up to the Year 2000.

These documents are organically interrelated. The new Party Program draft proposal reveals strategic goals for improving our socialist society and the paths along which it can advance toward communism. The draft of the Basic Directions of the country's social and economic development make the Program concrete and invest its basic positions with the flesh and blood of practical targets, figures and deadlines. The proposed changes in the CPSU Charter should promote improved responsibility among communists as well as growth and reinforcement of the party's leading role.

All three documents are characterized by a strict scientific foundation, a continuity between theory and policy and bold innovation, and a creative approach to comprehending the changing conditions and new requirements of life. They are distinguished by a clear, practical purposefulness and sober realism. The plans and tasks proposed by the party are difficult but possible to fulfill, and one of the guarantees of this is the careful and detailed elaboration found in the precongress documents of the ways and means for achieving the set goals.

They are written in a clear, theoretically rigorous and at the same time simple and comprehensible language. This enables us to become familiar with the precongress documents, understand them and speak about them to the broadest masses.

The discussion, explanation and dissemination of these documents by the whole party and the whole nation constitute a crucial political campaign. All the

mass media are involved actively in it. The party requires of us journalists that the discussion have an open and businesslike character, that it be conducted without unnecessary sensation or ostentation and that not one reasonable proposal or single thought be left without attention. The precongress documents possess a great mobilizing power. The broader and deeper the understanding of both the tasks proposed by the party and the paths for implementing them as well as of the exceptionally high responsibility that falls to every collective and every worker today, the more fully this power will be developed. And this also depends to a great extent on the level of our journalistic work.

What are the basic positions and central ideas defining the content and focus of this work?

First, we must thoroughly clarify for ourselves and be able to explain to the reader, viewer and listener that the concept of accelerating the country's social and economic development represents the main strategic concept of the party today. If we work in the old ways it will be essentially impossible to accelerate the country's social and economic development. In all areas of society's life, qualitative, revolutionary shifts have been accomplished. These are essential to the very style and methods of work, including our journalistic work.

Of course, this does not mean that everything from the past must be thrown overboard. Qualitative changes do not appear out of nowhere; they ripen in the practical process of life. And if we look carefully at our journalistic work, we will see that we have either written, known or intuitively guessed about much of what is moving resolutely to the foreground today and determining the content of innovative ideas, undertakings and decisions. At the same time, it is possible that in some cases we were not persistent enough in clarifying the unfamiliar, and in others, perhaps, the time for it had not yet come. The innovative content of the precongress party documents incorporates the party's collective experience in itself and is fed by the social experience of the broadest masses. We must arm ourselves today with the totality of this experience in order to find the means for solving the new tasks -- not in abstract conjectures but in reality itself.

We need to be bolder. Today this is not just a good intention but a requirement of the party. It seems that a lot of what we were writing about yesterday in a timid way, or considered impossible to write about altogether -- since the topic or formulation of the issue was so unusual, may and should become a subject to be publicized, discussed and analyzed today.

In the old wording, it said that the appearance of alien ideology and morals and all the negative phenomena in our society are connected with carryovers from the past in people's consciousness and behavior. The new draft proposal of the Party Program substantially supplements and elaborates this position. It indicates that the existence of negative phenomena, apart from the survivals from the past, is the result of not enough practical work in various areas of social life and a slowness to solve problems that have developed. I must say that this is the first party document on such a level to speak not only of

carryovers but also of "acquisitions" that have appeared as a result of our own errors. It is time, high time, for us to stop looking for the roots of all antisocial phenomena in the distant past alone. We must pull out these roots in the reality of the present and resolutely put our own house in order. We must increase the people's responsibility, discipline and creative energy and the commitment of each one to the common cause.

New things do not come of themselves. One must struggle for them, overcoming the forces of inertia, conservatism and old traditions. In supporting the new and overcoming the antiquated we should have no "forbidden" topics. The only frameworks are the requirements of the party's program and charter and the principle of party leadership in the press.

We must first of all accelerate forward movement in the economy. The task that has been set is immense: to almost double the national income by the year 2000, that is in only 15 years, and to boost labor productivity by a factor of 2.3 - 2.5. In proposing such an exceptionally complex task, the party is counting first of all on the human factor -- on the Soviet people and our work collectives. Therefore, one of the main concerns of the press today is an intensified development of the masses' creative activity. This, of course, has always been important; however, now it is especially essential to bear in mind that the journalist must first and foremost be a political person. For, as we know, politics starts where the masses step into the picture. The main object of our attention is not technology but man, the relationships between people, between man and society. A political newspaper must have as its highest priority to promote wisely, in every published piece, the interested, conscious and active participation of its readers in achieving the historical goals set by the party.

In the precongress documents it has been determined what must be done, in particular detail in the draft of the Basic Directions of the country's economic and social development. At issue is a radical innovation of social forces of production on the base of introducing fundamentally new machinery, mechanisms and techniques capable of increasing labor productivity many times over and radically improving the quality of production. On a step higher stand the dynamism and flexibility of a production that satisfies the constantly changing and growing demands of man and society. The very nature of labor will change and its creative basis will expand considerably.

Speaking of technological progress as a determining factor in intensification, we should not forget that it will yield no result if man himself is not prepared for work in a new way. Improving the worker's education and qualifications is just as difficult and just as immediate a task today as improving technology. Everyone must learn and relearn, from the worker to the highest level of management. The education and qualification of all employees must completely meet the needs of modern production and the new stage of the scientific and technical revolution. The school reform, the improvement of vocational and technical education, of secondary and higher specialized education and of the training of workers directly in industry are all subordinated to this task. The whole system of upgrading personnel qualifications must be restructured in a new way.

This simple and clear thought, however, seems not yet to have fully penetrated our minds and taken over our pens. It is given far less attention in the press than the issue of developing technology. We are talking about training personnel of a completely new type. The narrow specialist, whose narrowly specialized knowledge and even whose specialization itself can become outmoded while he is studying, must give way to the broad specialist who possesses all the fundamentals of modern science and technology and who is capable of quickly mastering the changing needs of a dynamic, flexible industry, a person with broad-scale and long-term thinking who is receptive to new things. And this means that the education and upbringing of such workers, the methods and content of their training, must change. The whole system of skills oriented toward recalling facts, information, events, data and such is giving way to a new system that shapes the ability to focus on a growing flow of information.

The third factor of intensification is the improvement of the economic mechanism, the system of managing production. It is the economic mechanism that links science, technology and manufacturing methods with the human factor, with people who work in industry, provide leadership for it and move it forward. Through the economic mechanism the whole system of people's interests takes on a different aspect -- the economic conditions and stimuli for their activity which prompt them to do what society needs. It must be said straight out that our economic mechanism, although it is constantly being perfected, cannot yet be called perfect. Why? Because the main planning and accounting indicator, the one on which everything depends -- beginning with an employee's status and ending with wages, is still the total sale of output in rubles, i.e., the "gross output."

The battle with "gross output" has been going on a long time, including in the press. Everyone seems to agree that it is time to end it, but this apparently is not so easy to do. The economic experiment yielded a lot. All industry was supposed to switch to the new conditions of management that were tried out in the course of the experiment by January 1987. The results were hopeful: for the first six months of this year industrial output growth was 3.1 percent as compared with the output of the same period last year, and over the last three months it has already reached 5 percent. The shift was especially noticeable in enterprises working under the conditions of the experiment. And still this is far from ideal. One of the main weaknesses of the economic mechanism is its system of indicators.

Probably the real contribution of this or that enterprise, association or sector to the growth of the national income should form the basis of these indicators.

All of these are key issues in our economic development, and only on the basis of a strong growth in the economy can we achieve the main social objective -- to provide a qualitatively new level of national well-being through the consistent implementation of the principle: from each according to his abilities, to each according to his work.

Lagging in the social sphere -- the habit of putting the resolution of everyday

issues in people's lives second and placing production first -- is one of the typical errors often permitted in the recent past, especially by industrial workers, and still permitted now, which considerably impedes our general progress. Society cannot develop unilaterally. That inevitably leads to a breakdown in the functioning of the whole social organism. Concern about man's welfare and the satisfaction of his growing needs, the creation of conditions favorable to creative labor and an interesting, spiritually rich life are the highest goals of socialist production. So when we are developing an economic topic in the press in depth, we must give considerably more attention to a whole set of social problems.

In the political area, the party sees the further expansion and extension of socialist democracy as its main objective. Here the development of socialist self-management for the people stands in the foreground along with a fuller involvement of workers and all citizens in managing state and social affairs. We must likewise reflect this side of the question more clearly and distinctly in the press. The issues should not only be the management of production and activization of the Councils' work, although these, doubtless, are very important topics. Considerably more of our attention is required by the activity of various social and independent [samodeyatelynye] organizations. To one extent or another they incorporate self-management virtually in all spheres of society's life. This is a natural, fruitful process, although in many ways it is complicated and contradictory. It needs extensive interpretation and analysis.

In the area of ideological and upbringing work, the party's objectives are unchanged. The goal is to form a harmoniously developed, socially active personality, combining in itself spiritual richness, moral purity and physical perfection.

An overall approach to upbringing has special significance for our journalistic work. A harmoniously developed personality cannot be formed "in parts" -- morally today, ideologically tomorrow and in the traditions of labor the day after. The effect of upbringing has an integral nature. We should carefully imagine the multifaceted and diverse consequences of our publications in their totality and be able to compare the desired results of our work with real ones while being critical of ourselves in reaching conclusions. The educational impact of the press needs to be strengthened in all its aspects. The main thing here remains the shaping of personality in the work collective, where all the material and spiritual values are produced. Today we are seeing a growth in the social significance of such human qualities as honesty, conscientiousness, high responsibility to society, the ability to actively combat negative phenomena, defend fairness and support the growth of what is new.

The new draft proposal of the CPSU Program and the Charter (with proposed changes) emphasize the growing role of party leadership along the path of developing communism. The constant heightening of this role is natural, since the tasks to be resolved within the country and in the international arena are qualitatively new and more and more complicated. Naturally this means higher demands upon the political and organizational work of the party. The

precongress documents emphasize the necessity of enhancing the communist's calling and his responsibility to the party and the people for the state of affairs in his collective and in the country and for his own behavior. High demands are being made not only on the practical qualities of party members, but also on their spiritual and moral qualities. The role of primary organizations is increasing considerably, especially in areas of personnel policy, the people's upbringing and the improvement of their responsibility and discipline.

A new subdivision has been introduced which regulates relations between the party and the state and social organizations, though it has been noted that the party's task is not to replace these agencies and organizations, but to coordinate their activity, guide it toward a single goal and bring about political leadership by society. It has been emphasized that the party acts within the framework of the USSR Constitution. We must constantly take all these positions into consideration when interpreting party topics in the press. We have begun to write about party topics more pointedly, freely and deeply. We should continue to further improve the interpretation of them.

International issues occupy a large place in the precongress documents. The modern period is characterized in the new draft proposal of the CPSU Program as a period of transition from capitalism to socialism, a period of competition between two world social and economic systems, a period of socialist and national liberating revolutions. The description of the basic active forces of social development has been expanded: world socialism, the movement of workers and communists, the peoples of liberated countries and also mass democratic movements.

Serious attention is given in the precongress documents to the role and objectives of mass media and propaganda. In the new draft proposal of the Program the growth of their role in the life of society is pointed out directly. What does the party expect and demand from us journalists? First of all we must deeply analyze life and economic and social phenomena both at home and abroad. We must actively support what is new and advanced and study and publicize progressive experience. We must raise current issues that concern the people and propose ways to solve them.

The issues to be discussed today are especially important. Not for the sake of the issues themselves, but for the sake of solving the problems.

It is the task of our media to win over people through political clarity, goal-orientedness, effectiveness, information saturation, vividness, and intelligibility.

In the new draft proposal of the Program it is recorded that the party will henceforth give its support and help to the mass media and propaganda. In our turn, we are obliged with even more persistence to fight for effectiveness in our publications.

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MEDIA AND PROPAGANDA

LISSR CC CONFERENCE BLASTS REPUBLIC MEDIA

Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 15 Feb 86 pp 1, 3

[Article: "On the Level of Contemporary Demands"]

[Text] A conference of the republic's ideological aktiv was held in the Lithuanian CP Central Committee on 14 February 1986. The tasks of ideological institutions and the mass information and propaganda media to indoctrinate personnel and further increase the quality of their work in light of the demands of the April and October 1985 plenums of the CPSU Central Committee were discussed there.

L. Shepetis, secretary of the Lithuanian CP Central Committee, gave a report. He noted that a new surge in the social activism of the masses and broad participation of the working people in the struggle against everything that is outdated and has become obsolete must be insured in order to successfully realize the historic tasks posed in the drafts of the pre-congress documents. The republic's mass information and propaganda media, which employ some 2,000 people, should play a large role in this. About 150 periodical publications capable of satisfying the many-sided expectations of all strata of the population and various age and social groups are published. During preparations for the 27th CPSU Congress, the work of our newspapers and journals, radio, and television intensified and tens of thousands of people are expressing their interested civic attitude toward the specially important pre-congress party documents that are under discussion.

Nonetheless, the mass information and propaganda media are still moving too slowly in reorienting themselves in accordance with the demands of the times. The leading press organs of the Lithuanian CP -- the newspapers TIYESA, SOVETSKAYA LITVA, CHERVONY SHTANDAR, and VALSTECHYU LAYKRASTIS -- should be the initiators of this reorientation. Unfortunately, there are still too few problem-solving critical publications in them. The newspapers do not analyze situations in particular regions and economic sectors adequately and do not scrutinize the activities of the ministries and departments and the party gorkoms and raykoms. The need to do this, as was mentioned at the 9th Lithuanian CP Congress, is urgent.

In recent years television and radio have been further developed in the republic. Large amounts of financial means and material resources have been

allocated to strengthen their technical base. Every year the State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting is replenished with dozens of young specialists trained in educational institutions of the country and the republic. They have the personnel; so, the committee leaders must essentially improve many of the sociopolitical and informational as well as literary-artistic and entertainment programs and make them more effective.

The Lithuanian Press Agency ELTA is also restructuring its style and methods of work too slowly. The agency does not cover the problems of socioeconomic development, conservation and economy, and other urgent questions of the republic's life adequately. Materials and photographs prepared by ELTA frequently do not meet the increased demands of the day in content and form.

Serious charges have also been made against the journals and bulletins LYAUDES UKIS, ZHYAMES UKIS, MOKSLAS IR TEKHNIKA, SVEY KATOS APSAUGA, and MUSU GAMTA, which are not delving into real life and avoid critically analyzing particular phenomena and problems of our life.

Journalists should not be afraid in this respect. The examples of the newspapers VOZDUSHNYY TRANSPORT and VODNYY TRANSPORT graphically affirm this. The CPSU Central Committee decree on cases of flagrant administrative abuse and repression of criticism in regard to the editorial offices of these newspapers emphasizes once again that the development of criticism and self-criticism is a tested method of refining the life of Soviet society and that this is a demand of the CPSU By-Laws.

The certification of creative employees of the editorial offices of the republic's rayon and city newspapers, which was conducted for the first time and recently completed, showed that there are also certain problems with local press personnel.

The speaker covered the problems of reserve personnel. The number of journalists who go on pension is steadily increasing. Press personnel who began their creative activity in the first postwar years have already reached pension age. Therefore, young people should be more boldly promoted to responsible posts and the experience and wisdom of old comrades should be skillfully combined with the enthusiasm of young personnel. Another problem which must be more actively solved is journalists' level of education. There are still press personnel who do not have higher journalistic education. Party organizations of editorial offices and the appropriate party raykoms and gorkoms must show more concern for improving the qualitative composition of journalist cadres. The number of party members is not growing in many editorial offices. The task of primary party organizations as well as party raykoms in the city of Vilnius is to devote more attention to forming creative collectives. People who are worthy of being added to the party ranks must be more actively selected.

Another problem that must be solved relates to the disproportion in the ratio of men and women in editorial offices and collegiums. In many collectives women predominate among creative and especially among technical personnel while the reverse is true in leadership posts.

To a substantial degree the party leaders from the party raykoms and gorkoms determine the successes and failures of the editorial offices of urban and rayon newspapers. The Birzhayskiy, Ionishkskiy, Anikshchayayskiy, and Shvenchenskiy raykoms and the Kapsukskiy and Kaunasskiy gorkoms of the Lithuanian CP must substantially increase demands on and give practical help to their press organs and the Trakayskiy, Zarasayskiy, and Rokishkskiy raykoms must take a more principled attitude toward the level of their newspapers.

The more than 10,000 employees of cultural-educational institutions play an important role in the ideological cadres system. With their help the work of these institutions was recently activated. Nonetheless, the general reorientation has only begun. The material base must be used much better to do this. Particularly lacking are decisive practical actions in reorienting the work of houses of culture in rayons. The Ministry of Culture and local party and Soviet organs must see to the qualitative composition of the directors of houses of culture. After all, only half of them have higher education and some of them do their work unsatisfactorily.

Beneficial changes have also taken place in recent years in the composition of personnel of the Lithuanian CP State Committee for Cinematography. The number of personnel with higher and secondary specialized education has increased. But in qualitative composition the committee system lags behind other detachments of the ideological front. The leaders of the committee are called upon to draw important conclusions from this. There are problems with personnel in the Lithuanian Film Studio. Several years ago the film studio administration was strengthened and the script-writing and editorial collegium was reformed. However, this only helped change the style of work to an insignificant degree. As before, work with authors is being done badly and the script portfolio is almost empty. The studio did not fulfill production plans for the previous year or for the 11th Five-Year Plan as a whole.

The Lithuanian SSR Znaniye Society has also not completely reoriented its work in line with contemporary demands. At this point its governing board is still focusing its activity on quantitative indicators. To date recordkeeping on lectures and selection of lecture personnel have still not been put in the proper order in republic, urban, and rayon organizations of the society.

The Lithuanian SSR Committee for Physical Culture and Sports and the Lithuanian Republic Trade Union Council are obliged to turn attention to the methodologists of physical culture working at plants, factories, and institutions when solving questions of personnel sport organizations. The level of these people is too low and only half of them are professionals.

A system of instruction and increasing the qualifications of ideological personnel has been set up and is operating in the republic. Nonetheless, there are also omissions in its work. It is especially urgent now to straighten out the training of reserve personnel. The zone of operation of the system for increasing the qualifications of ideological personnel must be expanded in the 12th Five-Year Plan period so that every such employee takes a course to increase political and occupational qualifications once every 5 years. Moreover, the quality and efficiency of the studies must be increased. The leaders of collectives and local primary party organizations

must more strictly require that ideological personnel use the knowledge obtained in courses better.

The training of certain categories of ideological personnel, above all journalists, must also be refined.

The leadership of the Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education must much more actively try to insure that highly qualified teachers in the social sciences are more equally distributed in the republic and that their activity is more effective and always of a counterpropaganda nature. The appropriate party gorkoms and raykoms and VUZ party organizations should devote more attention to these questions.

The refinement of the activities of ideological organizations and institutions in many respects depends on good material-technical support of the personnel in this sphere and on material and moral incentive. Quite a lot has been accomplished here in recent years. Certain successes have been achieved in improving the conditions of labor and daily life of employees of republic and local press, television, and radio. But even in this area there is no reason for complacency.

Work with cadres is a live, creative process. There should be no place for routine and formalism in it. The intensity of the work must be fundamentally increased so that it meets the increased demands of the day, the speaker said in conclusion.

A. Stankavichus, the director of the Lithuanian Press Agency, ELTA, V. Leypus, the secretary of the party committee of the Lithuanian SSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting, G. Shaltyanene, the secretary of the Vilnius Gorkom, A. Gelbakh, the deputy editor of the newspaper SOVETSKAYA LITVA, I. Belinis, the republic's minister of culture, L. Vanagas, the deputy chairman of the Lazdiyai Rayispolkom, A. Brazaytis, the chairman of the Lithuanian SSR State Committee for Cinematography, and Yu. Kuolyalis, the chief of the Lithuanian CP Central Committee Propaganda and Agitation Department, spoke at the conference.

V. Mikuchauskas, the first secretary of the Vilnius Gorkom of the Lithuanian CP, V. Klikunene, deputy chairman of the Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, A. Chesnavichus, deputy chairman of the Lithuanian SSR Council of Ministers, and responsible employees of the Lithuanian CP Central Committee, the republic's Council of Ministers, and ministries and departments took part in the work of the conference.

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MEDIA & PROPAGANDA

AzSSR FACTORY NEWSPAPERS VIEWED, CRITIQUED

Moscow ZHURNALIST in Russian No 12, Dec 85 (signed to press 12 Nov 85) pp 28-29

[Article by Afrand Dashdamirov, chief of the Propaganda and Agitation Department of the CPAZ Central Committee and corresponding member of the AzSSR Academy of Sciences; Baku: "We Cannot Do It The Old Way"]

[Excerpts] It is difficult to overestimate the role of the factory newspaper, which in many ways shapes the moral climate in which a work collective lives. Therefore a detailed discussion of a factory newspaper inevitably exceeds narrowly professional limits. It touches on general issues of ideological support for the organization of labor and attracts the attention not only of journalists but of workers, engineers, scientists and active party members.

There are 50 factory and in-house newspapers published in Azerbaijan. As research has shown, their total readership numbers well above 100,000 people. So this "small-scale" press is not so small. It is responsible for many innovations, initiatives and sharply formulated issues relating to production and social conditions which have been supported by party committees and work collectives.

The NEFTAYYRAN (Oil Refiner) newspaper is published in Azeri [Azerbaijani] and Russian at the Novobakinskiy October Revolution Order Oil Refinery imeni Vladimir Ilyich. It writes competently about new forms of labor organization and the advanced experience of oil refiners. The newspaper develops variously the topics of work discipline and consolidating the policy of economy on both a large and a small scale.

The newspapers YELEKTRIK (The Electrician) and MASHAL (The Torch) are published in the Azerelektromash and Azerelekroterm electrical-engineering production associations, which since last year have been included in a large-scale economic experiment. Its objective is to accelerate the technical retooling of production and to obtain high end results as well as a maximum economy of resources. Writers for these newspapers are strictly examined for competency, a sense of the new, courage and adherence to principles. The file of the electrical-engineering workers' newspaper attests to the fact that the work of its writers is organically interwoven with the intensive common search of the production associations' collectives.

Sometimes factory newspapers present problems that go beyond the framework of one enterprise. Republic organizations and collegiums of the USSR Ministry of Light Industry, for example, have adopted resolutions in accordance with articles published in the newspaper of the Shekinskoye Silk Production Association Ipekchi. This is just another piece of evidence of how much the effectiveness of a newspaper's activity depends on the currency, timeliness and pointedness of the issues raised in it.

The KHAZAR (Caspian) newspaper is published at the Baku construction plant for manufacturing support parts for deep-water mounts.

Its first issues appeared in the construction areas a long time before the enterprise began operating at full productive capacity. Illuminating the construction process from the very beginning, the newspaper became one of the basic ideological means for forming the work collective. Along with this collective, the newspaper went through all the stages of construction, participating in the solution of complicated problems of starting up and developing capacities. When adopting decisions about an issue of the newspaper, we have not only counted on its help in organizing construction. We have also been concerned about the education of the young journalists.

And our calculations were not in vain. The editorial group, working at all stages of construction, is becoming stabilized and tempered.

Such examples once again convince us of how important the contribution of a factory newspaper can be in the party's general cause. But the essential thing, of course, is not the individual examples, even the most convincing ones. The yield from the work of the factory press should be apparent everywhere. We cannot permit "skidding" in even one of the party propaganda sections.

The factory newspaper is called upon to resolve concrete tasks concerning propaganda, agitation and organization. It is right here that the pulse of modern production, and its irregularities -- if such cases arise, are heard more distinctly than on the editorial boards of other publications.

But is this always felt in publishing factory newspapers? Far from always. I have happened more than once to hear complaints from plant newspaper workers that the narrow subject matter and monotony of materials in their pages are due to their dealing with a relatively narrow circle of people and always with the same production process.

To balance this long-standing, strongly rooted conviction about the supposed "natural narrowness of subject matter" in the factory newspaper, I will cite just one example. The product quality of the Baku Sewing Factory imeni Volodarskiy evoked many complaints from shoppers. A very convincing article concerning this appeared, whose author competently examined the reasons for the enterprise's fall in authority. But this article was published in the republic newspaper VYSHKA [The Tower]. It was discussed at meetings of the factory collective. And then it became clear that many shortcomings could have been eliminated through the factory's own forces and very quickly. The republic

newspaper came out with another item, this time an analysis of opinions expressed in the course of discussing the article. And what about the factory newspaper? All it did was reprint the material from VYSHKA and consider its duty done. Journalists on the plant newspaper "glanced over" the topic. Even after VYSHKA's publication, the paper should have conducted discussions in shops and brigades and continued, expanded and developed this critical topic. And if, let us say, broad generalizations are quite natural for the republic newspaper, the factory paper could have made its analysis more detailed and in that way helped to "break down" into quite solvable parts what was at first glance an unassailable problem.

The factory newspaper did not conduct such a discussion. However, as we see, it was not because it lacked a topic but because it was unable to see it. And when this topic was found, the factory journalists were not able to define their role in resolving it. Incidentally, responsibility for this is born by the enterprise's party committee as well as the newspaper workers.

Or, for example, another question: How much time and effort are spent by the central and republic newspapers on studying their readership! The factory paper knows its own readers personally. Journalists meet with readers daily in shops, the lunchroom and on the way home. The expression "goal-oriented propaganda" takes on a special meaning in such circumstances. Who if not the journalists of factory newspapers should know their readers' needs?

The obligatory line under the newspaper's masthead ("organ of management, of the party committee, of the union committee...") sometimes prevents one of the administrators of an enterprise from considering the peculiarity of the newspaper and its goals. For it is the expression of opinion for the whole working collective, and the collective itself is not some passive being waiting for instruction to be brought in from somewhere outside. It is really the leading people in the plant, construction project or VUZ (institution of higher learning) who are the authors and heroes of the newspaper.

In such circumstances the notorious "for the author" looks unnatural. But it still has not been eliminated in factory newspapers. If a journalist really knows the collective and lives with its problems, he does not need to search for an author to match his topic, to attach his own words and thoughts to later. In the course of asking questions that concern people, it would be enough to give these people the chance to express themselves, maybe to let opposing points of view confront each other in the newspaper's pages, and give readers the chance to determine who is right. The editor of the factory newspaper needs to worry less about the competency of his readers than any other editor.

This is how the modern factory paper looks to me. But is it really this way at present? It is hard to give a simple answer to this question. Factory newspapers are far from utilizing the creative resource of their active worker correspondents. Not all editors work seriously with letters. Often they are not brave or persistent enough to achieve effectiveness even, let us say, with very successful critical material. There are also many complaints about the appearance and printing of these newspapers.

One should be much more seriously concerned about the fact that it is a rare journalism school graduate today who wants to go work in a plant newspaper.

This happens because students of journalism schools are not trained, primarily psychologically, for work in the factory press. If VUZes were more concerned about factory newspapers the situation would be different. The papers would receive well prepared journalists who would infuse a fresh spirit into their work, and the journalism school would have a proving ground for future correspondents in circumstances maximally approximating work collectives. The cooperation between Moscow State University journalism school and the ZIL plant newspaper, which goes back many years, is an indicative example. I think that a direct link between journalism students at Azerbaijan University and the newspapers of Baku's industrial enterprises could in many ways alleviate their personnel difficulties. We will try to resolve this problem.

We studied the condition of the factory press in the republic and learned the opinions of journalists, party workers and readers. Following this, the CPAz Central Committee adopted a decree: "On Further Increasing the Role of Factory Newspapers in Ideological Support of Social and Economic Plans." In it are defined their concrete tasks and measures for improving party leadership in each plant, factory and VUZ newspaper and for improving the creative, organizational and material-services conditions of the journalists.

The first steps have already been taken to implement the Central Committee's decree. Study for editors of factory newspapers has been arranged in republic classes at the Baku Higher Party School. The Union of Journalists has announced a public competition for factory newspapers. Rubrics such as "Our Collective Correspondent" have appeared in republic newspapers for factory-newspaper articles. KOMMUNIST, BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY, VYSHKA and city newspapers have begun to publish reviews of the factory newspapers more and more often. We are trying regularly to conduct special meetings of factory press workers with the republic's leading journalists. The format of factory newspapers has changed considerably as well. All of them have switched to offset printing.

There are, however, difficulties which are going to take time to overcome. It seems to me that the need for working out an integral concept for factory newspapers is long overdue. And this will exclude blind imitation of the "big newspapers." Factory papers should have their own face, their specific system of rubrics, their own dimensions for the material they publish, their own palette of genres. This means both their own typographical make-up and a more exact definition of the notion of "efficiency" as applied to the tasks and potentials of the factory newspaper.

In the course of things, as often happens when a creative search is under way, new thoughts and proposals are born. After a collective discussion, something is rejected, something remains to be tested -- experimentally perhaps. One of such proposals is right now undergoing a "breaking in" period. And, I think, at the present stage it would be helpful to share some opinions in this connection on the pages of ZHURNALIST. I am thinking of the newspapers at

higher educational institutions. In our republic there are 13 of them. These publications require considerable personnel, material means and paper. But the yield is obviously still small: weak contents and an unimpressive appearance. And, of course, for this reason they do not attract the attention of the main mass of readers -- the students. This is probably so because these newspapers exist in their own world, independent of what happens at the VUZ. Many capable journalists work on their editorial staffs, but personnel and means are clearly scattered. Meanwhile, for all the students' lack of homogeneity they are essentially of the same type. Their problems and interests are similar, and it is quite possible that if the work on ideological instruction among students were placed on an inter-VUZ basis, the results would turn out to be more tangible. And here the question arises about developing a single inter-VUZ newspaper on the basis of the institution newspapers, say those of Azerbaijan. I think that in such a case the ideological and professional level of the publication would climb, criticism would become more pointed, and of course with a consolidated printing base there would be more potential. And with its expanded range of topics and reinforced personnel such a newspaper could more fully satisfy the interest of the young people in institutions of higher learning.

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HISTORY AND PHILOSOPHY

PHILOSOPHER EXPLAINS 'WORLDVIEW' OF NEW PARTY PROGRAM

[Editorial Report] ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT in Azerbaijani on 20 December 1985 carries on page 2 a 2200-word article by Professor Izzat Rustamov, head of the Philosophy Department at the M. Azizbeyov Petroleum and Chemistry Institute, on the philosophical ramifications of the preliminary draft of the third CPSU Program. Stressing the attention given the "problem of the formation of the worldview," he points out that "communist morality is a collectivist morality, a humanist morality, an active, effective morality" and adds that "the struggle with manifestations of ideology and morality alien to us, and against all negative situations, is defined as an important component of communist education. It is demonstrated that the party is giving serious importance to instances of the violation of work discipline, theft of socialist property, to the consistent and unyielding struggle against bribery, speculation and parasitism, drunkenness and hooliganism, private ownership psychology, and greed, toadyism, and all bourgeois ideology."

CHEKIST'S WORK AMONG GEORGIANS IN WARTIME FRANCE RECOUNTED

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 13 October 1985 carries on page 4 a 2500-word excerpt from Karpe Mumladze's documentary book about Georgian partisans who fought in France during World War II. This excerpt recounts the deeds of Grigol Vasilyevich Embakidze, a kolkhoz chairman and party worker from Kareli Rayon, who in the early part of the war fought in the North Caucasus, was wounded at Stalingrad and taken prisoner, worked in POW labor units along the Narva River, escaped, was sent back at the behest of Stalin himself to carry out counterintelligence work and sabotage in the German camps, and wound up in the South of France, where he organized undercover work among Georgian POW's and pro-German "legionnaires" and maintained liaison with partisan groups, eventually taking direct part in the liberation of southern France.

In the concentration-legion camp at Caste, populated mostly by Georgians, Chekist Embakidze put a great deal of effort into "tracing each legionnaire's exact history and attitudes" and determining the nature and purpose of the various prevailing camp organizations so as to "supply the correct information to the proper organs," and all in secret. He checked out the patriotic "Liberty" organization that had been created by Georgian POW's in Gadyach (Poltava Oblast) in 1942, an organization whose members carried

membership booklets inscribed "Death to the German Invaders!", and revitalized its activities. Thanks to his efforts, the group managed to convert "most" of the Georgian legionnaires on the German side, and sent some 400 men to join Georgian commander Otar Ishkhneli's partisan regiment.

Throughout his stay in the camp, Chekist Embakidze gathered large amounts of information and made lists of Georgians in France who served their homeland faithfully. It was no easy task to "make his way through the maze" and determine "which ones were telling the truth and which were lying." It took "a real Chekist's intuition" and the ability to check facts against each other, to draw "the correct conclusions..." [ellipsis as in original]

Finally the time came for Embakidze to report back to Soviet counter-intelligence and get new orders, the opportunity for which came after De Gaulle brought his government back to Paris and allowed a Soviet military mission to be set up there. He went to Moscow in February 1945, then to Leningrad, where he provided the counterintelligence service with "valuable information concerning the first Soviet regiment in France, Georgian partisans' exploits behind enemy lines, and other matters." That is how "reliable information about Ishkhneli" and numerous other Georgian heroes came to be in the safes of Soviet counterintelligence.

After the war, Embakidze returned to his native village in Kareli Rayon, where he resumed a quiet, honest life. None of his fellow villagers knew of his heroic deeds and how he had fooled the famous German Abwehr.

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HISTORY AND PHILOSOPHY

SERIES ON GEORGIAN-RELATED LAZ, KHEMSHINS IN TURKISH ANATOLIA

History, Status of Laz 'Crypto-Christians'

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi MNATOBI in Georgian No 10, October 1985 carries on pages 144-150 Tsate Matsashi's 5000-word article claiming, on the basis of numerous 19th- and 20th-century accounts, reports, and scholarly studies published in Persian, Turkish, Russian, Georgian, French, and English, that there are substantial numbers of Georgian-related Lazes still inhabiting north-eastern Anatolia along the Black Sea coast who have a strong sense of their historical ethnic identity--not excluding centuries-long adherence to Orthodox Christianity--despite having almost universally adopted Islam and having become largely Turkified since about the 17th century.

Even after Mehmed II took Trapezon in 1461, Lazistan remained largely autonomous, Moslemization proceeded slowly, and Turkification even more slowly. As late as the early 17th century Persia's Shah Abbas I was receiving diplomatic envoys "from Lazistan and many other Christian states of Europe." Thereafter, however, various pressures forced many Christian Lazes of the cities to leave the area and resettle in the Balkans, while the rural population converted to Islam and adopted Moslem names--mostly, the author emphasizes, in order to secure basic civil and economic rights denied to non-Moslems.

According to the accounts of many travelers and scholars, however, the Lazes' "conversion" was largely "for show," and large communities of them continued to think of themselves as Christians and practice their beliefs in secret--hence the recurrent designation "crypto-Christians" (the terms kromli, stavrioti, and others have also been applied). In public, they would use Moslem names and perform the Moslem ceremonies (weddings and such). In homes and cellars, even in caves, they would revert to "Peter," "George," and so on, observe Lent, and otherwise behave like Christians. Western travelers even reported "mullahs" who turned out to be priests. In time, to be sure, many of these practices came increasingly to derive not so much from religious belief as from a sense of tradition, and at all times they included persistent elements of ancient paganism. In addition, some investigators reported various "mixtures" of Christian and Moslem practice. In Laz (and Adjarian) communities that were heavily Moslemized and Turkified, it was women who tended most to preserve the pre-Islamic ways.

One Georgian writer, S. Meskhi [the surname attests to his Meskhetian origin], in 1875 addressed his Georgian countrymen plaintively:

Who now recalls that...just across the mountains live about 200,000 Georgians, that we are brothers, the sons of one country, and the only difference between us is that they were forced to abandon their faith and are subjects of a different state?

In another passage Meskhi states:

Although they [the Georgians of the Ottoman state] have long since become Moslems, they go lovingly to local Georgian church ruins and perform sacrifices. They remember that they are our brothers, that at one time in history we shared the joys and sorrows of life in common, had the same kings, the same government, language, and faith.

Throughout the article, author Batsashi cites various 19th- and 20th-century investigators' estimates as to large Christian Laz/Georgian populations in particular districts and Lazistan as a whole, and asks, "Is this not sufficient evidence of the viability of the Georgian (Laz) ethnoscop?" His concluding paragraph reads: "We have attempted to show that the institution of crypto-Christianity still survives in northeastern Anatolia. And even though the present [Turkish authorities] are trying to eradicate the ethnonym 'Laz' and replace it with 'Karadenizli' (inhabitant of the Black Sea coast), the northern slopes of the Ponto Mountains constitute the Land of the Lazes. The local autochthonous communities think of themselves as Lazes, as opposed to Turks, and as F. Kofrulu notes (in Bulletin No 28 of the Turkish Historical Society), 'this harmful tradition persists to this day.'"

Strife in Ottoman, Greek, Laz Relations

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi MNATOBi in Georgian No 11, November 1985 carries on pages 140-145 Tsate Batsashi's 3700-word study [the second of three articles on related themes] of the history of Ottoman, Greek, and Laz relations in the Pontus region of northeast Anatolia along the Black Sea coast, usually called Lazistan by the Turks. A major thrust of the article is toward the conclusion that the "infamous" [preslovutyy] movement in the 19th and 20th centuries to create a restored Pontic Greek state in that region, nurtured and fomented chiefly by the Anatolian Greek clergy and bourgeoisie as well as by political circles in Greece itself, and further exacerbated by Great Power meddling, led to the hideous massacres of Greek, Armenian, and other Christian communities at the hands of Moslemized Lazes during and after World War I.

Drawing on 19th- and 20th-century sources in French, English, Romanian, Greek, and Russian (32 references in all), Batsashi sketches the shifting character of religious, cultural, social, and linguistic relations among the several ethnic groups of Lazistan as well as their individual or joint status vis-à-vis the Ottoman government and the patriarchates in Constantinople. It is his contention that despite centuries of religious division and political tug of war there, the communities generally lived in peace and harmony, and tended to be united against tax-collectors, exploiters, and Greek Orthodox priests appointed locally by Constantinople.

The author points out that in the past, religious affiliation in Turkey was tantamount to (or overrode) nationality designation, so that, for example, all Orthodox Christians of whatever ethnic origin were lumped together officially as "Greeks." This was true also of the predominantly Laz population who, although genetically and linguistically related to the Georgians, were traditionally oriented toward Greek Orthodoxy. Batsashi delineates two main periods in the development of Lazistan's religious composition in the past 5 centuries or so: (A) After the Ottoman conquest, Lazes accepted Islam on a massive scale--largely for purposes of economic and civil advantage but also to escape the unwelcome domination of the Patriarchate and the local Greek clergy. (B) With the decline of Ottoman power in the early 19th century, Christianity made a resurgence, and large numbers of Moslemized Lazes re-Christianised--some to escape military service or taxation--with considerable moral support from Europe and especially Russia, which maintained numerous consulates in Turkey as part of its "drive toward the Mediterranean."

Christian communities, thanks to Greek "bourgeois liberal" agitation, became increasingly anti-Ottoman. Russia gave asylum to thousands and thousands of Greeks from the region, and it was in Odessa that the Phileke Hetaireia [Friendly Society; 'Filiki Eteria' in Russian transliteration] was founded in 1814 with the aim of liberating Greece. The Panhellenism fostered in Lazistan's church and civil education circles, coupled with community-wide alienation toward the Ottoman authorities regardless of religious affiliation, fed ever-stronger sentiments in favor of separation from Turkey, either to form an independent state or perhaps to join the Russian Empire. This latter sentiment was further bolstered, Batsashi says, by the fact that in addition to their ethnic kinship with the Georgians, Lazes had centuries of close economic and cultural ties with the rest of Transcaucasia as part of a "unified whole."

Thanks to the Greek-fomented "Pontic State" agitation referred to above, Anatolian Christian communities took up arms against the central authorities during World War I and during the Intervention period--some armed units, in fact, were commanded by Greek officers from Athens.

This tense situation was complicated by the League of Nations mandate ("requested by the Armenians") by which the United States was to

"administer Armenia." According to the author, the Armenians claimed that the Lazes yearned to unite with the Armenians "for their own good, to secure representation in government and put an end to oppression." Accordingly, by League mandate, Lazistan was "united" with Armenia "in order to give the Armenians access to the Black Sea." This juncture of events gave unscrupulous Turkish politicians [politikany] the excuse they needed to incite the Lazes against the Armenians, and terrible destruction was visited upon "this densely populated region of Turkey." Whole Christian communities were wiped out by "rampaging Laz hordes" under the ruthless leadership of Osman Aga, a Laz himself.

Such were the tragic results of the "infamous" dream of restoration of the Pontic Greek state (as a revival of the Empire of Trebizond or, perhaps, as a component of "Greater Greece"), exacerbated by the intervention of imperialist European powers, who sent troops into Turkey under League of Nation mandates.

In turn, the threat thus posed to Turkish sovereignty--the threat of dismemberment of the Turkish state, in fact--triggered the Turkish people's own "national-liberation" struggle that led to the creation of the Turkish Republic, inspired by the triumph of the Great October Socialist Revolution and, in fact, aided greatly by the young Soviet state.

Ethnogenesis, Status of Anatolian Khemshins

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi MNATOBI in Georgian No 12, December 1985 carries on pages 159-162 Tsate Batsashi's 2300-word research paper concerning the ethnogenesis and historically evolved status of northeastern Anatolia's (mainly Lazistan) Khemshin communities, who are considered--and consider themselves--to derive from Moslemized Armenians heavily influenced by and to some extent intermixed with neighboring Laz and Georgian populations in the Pontic region. The author has 23 bibliographic references drawn from 19th-, early 20th-century, and fairly recent sources in Russian, Georgian, Turkish, French, and Armenian but states that the writings of Turkish and Armenian historians, ethnographers, and encyclopedists on the subject are "unreliable and biased." N. Ya. Marr's studies published in 1910 and in the 1920s, as well as volume 46 of the Great Soviet Encyclopedia, second edition (BSE-2), provide key data in the author's exposition.

Turkish historical sources make mention of the Khemshins from the 16th century, and census figures from that time for Trebizond Vilayet give detailed information as to population, economics, and religious affiliation. European and Russian references begin to appear in the 19th century. Citations from the various sources indicate a certain amount of disagreement among authorities, but it is generally acknowledged that the Khemshins, who began to embrace Islam in the late 17th and early 18th century (they are Hanifite Maskhabi Sunnis), have retained an awareness of their pre-Moslem identity, and many still use "pre-reform" Christian and pre-Christian names and surnames in the home. Those who have

preserved the use of their ancestral Armenian speak dialects heavily infused with Turkish and Laz or Georgian vocabulary and grammatical features which drastically impede communication with speakers of other Armenian dialects. The author notes in one passage that over half of the Anatolian Khemshins actually derive not from Armenian but from ethnic Laz forebears who "took refuge in the Armenian Gregorian Church."

According to BSE-2, volume 46, and information cited from a work by G. A. Shpazhnikov (1976), today's Khemshins live "compactly" in two main districts: One, the Hopa-Hamshin district, where they engage chiefly in raising sheep and goats as well as some crop farming. Because a number of them have merged with Kurdish groups, they are often identified with them. Two, the larger Khemshin community (known as Bash-Hamshin) in Kize and Trebizond vilayets. Those who have migrated to various Turkish cities work chiefly as bakers and confectioners. Turkey's Khemshins are described in some detail as having a great deal in common with the Lazes as regards customs and dress. Finally, groups of Khemshins now living in Adjaria and Abkhazia, who also speak a mixed Armenian dialect, are basically Christian. Brief reference is also made to small numbers of Moslem Khemshins living in Uzbekistan, "where they are considered excellent livestock farmers and horticulturists."

According to the author, it is impossible to determine today's Khemshin population with any accuracy.

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MEDIA AND PROPAGANDA

'BOURGEOIS FALSIFIERS OF GEORGIAN REALITY' EXPOSED IN NEW BOOK

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 22 December 1985 carries on page 3 a 600-word review of Professor Grigol Zhvania's book "Georgian Reality and Bourgeois Falsifiers" (published by Sabchota Sakartvelo), by A. Songulashvili, a scientific associate in the Dzhavakhishvili Institute of History, Archeology, and Ethnology. The book is especially timely now, in a time of intensified ideological struggle, when the bourgeois-imperialistic camp is waging a "psychological war," tantamount to "informational-propagandistic intervention [interventsiya]," against the Soviet Union and the lands of socialism. It is to be welcomed also considering the fact that Georgian readers, who are keenly interested in these matters, have not been adequately supplied with materials of this sort.

The main focus of the book, deriving from the premise that Georgia is a main target, is on the despicable work of Mensheviks and other anti-Soviet exiles (or their heirs), "those who have sold out their homeland," aimed at falsifying Georgian history and present-day conditions. The author of the book has drawn on abundant factual materials to demonstrate the antipeople and antipatriotic motives of these emigres, motives which include the dream of "restoring Georgian independence." In a similar vein, Armenian, Azerbaijani, and North Caucasian exiles nurture hopes of establishing a counterrevolutionary "Caucasian Federation."

Listed among several anti-Soviet falsifiers unmasked in the book are Richard Pipes and Wlater Kolarz.

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CULTURE

SOVIET THEATER 'CHOKED' BY LACK OF INDEPENDENCE

Moscow SOVETSKAYA KULTURA in Russian 16 Jan 86 p 3

[Article by Andrey Goncharov, peoples artist of the USSR: "To Find and Discover, Not Guess and Oblige"]

[Text] I wish to add my own voice to those of my comrades in the theater. Our theater can no longer live the way it does today. And I no longer want to speak about this in epic tones. Positive advances are already taking place in all fields of life. Only in the theater is it as if nothing is going on.

Intensification of labor, improvement of organization and administration on the basis of further democratization, and shifting to new methods of management where more powerful and effective levers and incentives will operate -- these are the main questions of the day, which cannot but excite everyone who is concerned about his work and who is concerned about the real results of his labor. I am absolutely sure that the entire complex of economic and organizational issues posed in the draft party documents for the 27th CPSU Congress concern most directly today's life of our theater, both regarding how work is organized and in the sense of what fruits it brings.

So are we theatrical workers, along with the whole country, shifting to new ways of doing things? Or are we continuing to make old mistakes, the same ones which we acquired during the rather solid and unique experience of building our theater. Alas, so far we are confusing these mistakes with the good tradition, rather than rejecting them. We theatrical workers have developed an immunity against any of the proposals set forth in a large number of papers, which are not developed in real life. We have enough papers in the theater. I would like to wage a serious battle against this very phenomenon. So let us do so on the merits.

Let us begin with administrative issues. The basis of theatrical policy is the formation of repertory. I must say that in this most important part of our work we have acquired such a collection of absurd cliches and obsolete requirements that the latter have become interlaced into some monstrous network which has bound the theater hand and foot and interferes not only with its movement, but even with normal breathing.

The theaters prepare new performances for every holiday and every socially important date. Undoubtedly the theater must constantly respond to the life of society. More than this it must outstrip the viewer's knowledge, be first to catch a new social tendency or a new phenomenon and, raising them to the level of an artistic form, present them to people from the stage. It must disclose, impart and summon. Such is the true function of all art. But you will agree that this has extremely little in common with a hasty response to a scheduled date. Where is the opportunity here to think about art, seek good material, contemplate life and awaken in oneself civic and creative impulses? The main thing is to hurry. Otherwise there will be a reprimand from the higher-ups. And so every theater in the country hurriedly stages a performance for the scheduled date.

What kind of dramatic material do we have by this time? Unfortunately, only material without artistic value. If good plays do appear, there cannot, of course, be many of them. Truly talented, relevant and keen dramatic material is a singular commodity. If three or four good plays appear, they are rapidly performed by all or nearly all drama theaters in the country. It is understandable that this circumstance in and of itself does not facilitate individualization on the part of theatrical artists or the appearance of creative initiative. The holiday passes and these performances, as a rule, are quickly withdrawn from repertory.

One asks whether this is rational? Are we zealously using our forces and resources? For how long are we going to understand the theater's response to the anniversaries associated with the most important events in the glorious history of our country and its workaday life so narrowly and unimaginatively? I am convinced that a classic Russian play which is presented in an up-to-date and talented fashion can also become a worthy response by the theater to a particular event or date.

And why have we become so vitally attentive to the number of performances and so indulgent about their quality, using in the theater the concept of volume and not that of individual items? Why do we so rarely think about the fact that rapidly thrown together odds and ends on a topic which is great and sacred to us all often compromise the latter? Why do our theatrical leadership elements, which are generous to encourage such odd jobs, not think that instead of true performances, which are born in torment and demand civic courage, they are stimulating hack work and a desire not to find and discover, but to guess and oblige? It is time to pose these questions in a serious and impartial way.

Nor can one keep quiet about the very administrative structure of today's theaters themselves, which is obviously also obsolete and which retards progress. For example, there are nine (!) administrative levels above our Academic Theater imeni Vladimir Mayakovskiy alone. They are, by the way, entirely respected and are conscientiously fulfilling their duties. Just the same I would like to ask whether this isn't a lot for an organism which is basically small, not as powerful and not producing such a mass product as, for example, a film studio? How this excessive management of us impacts on our activity I can explain using as an example the same formation of repertory.

The relationship between the theater and the playwright is extremely difficult today. A great deal is being said of late about the importance of these relationships. But in practice it is otherwise. Let us say that a theater is interested in a new play. But, in order to obtain permission to perform it, it is necessary to knock on dozens of doors. It would be good if the repertory-editorial collegium of the ministry took upon itself complete authority for deciding this question. This is not the case. It turns out that the collegium itself requires numerous supports. (Soviet theater officials have already discussed this repeatedly on the pages of the newspaper. And I am completely in agreement with them.) And so copies of plays make the rounds of all departments, various scientific research institutes and all manner of specialists, where they are read for a long time. Then their concurrences are given. The concurrences are collected at the repertory-editorial collegium, where finally an "independent" decision is made. And time passes, slips through the fingers. When everything is finally completed, it happens that either the play is no longer needed or the producer who planned to present it has left the theater, or even worse, fell ill and died.

Today the theater cannot independently take on for a performance a producer, artist or composer which it requires. For this the candidature again must be approved at an endless number of administrative levels. Any major, serious initiative in our business today acquires so many unnecessary difficulties that, truthfully, one wonders whether it is worthwhile to make a fuss. We have almost no rights to initiative, no ability to maneuver or opportunities for any production or artistic variations. We have only duties. They are identical for everyone. As a result everything is as alike as two peas. Even worse. We lose a true feeling of responsibility, a feeling of a master who is responsible for everything in his own house. We become dependents, who merely await instructions from higher-ups.

The administrative organization of theatrical matters has lead to a situation in which today the theater is ceasing to be interested in the end result of its labor. Despite the fact that many of the country's collectives, including our own, are working according to the principle of economic cost accounting, we are not the true masters of our budget. We are bound by so many normative financial indices set down from above that we can move neither hand nor foot. The leveling of actors' pay has already been discussed in the press. I can add to this that I heard with my own ears one popular actor, as he glanced at the role distribution list, exclaim: "Praise God, I am not working!" Think to what things have come! An artist is not happy to get a new role! By the way, this is not surprising to my colleagues who are producers in the capital. After all, an actor's film shooting day brings almost the same pay as his monthly wages in the theater.

The theater is also no longer the master of its own tickets. The central box offices are now taking the majority of them from us. They have their interests. The theater can add a surcharge to a ticket which is in great demand and thereby fulfill, or even overfulfill the plan. A theater director who resists and wishes to keep the tickets in his own box office receives a reprimand. And he, by the way, is watching over not only the financial interests of his theater. He is trying to retain for the collective its own

audience, which is interested in the creative work of namely this artistic organism, and not a chance viewer interested in some other group. Is there a reciprocal relationship between the viewer and the theater? We have already forgotten what this is. And 15-20 years ago the collectives knew the age and social composition of the audience which came to see them. They knew by observing what people lined up at the box office located in the theater hall.

Today our tickets, and it is time to speak about this openly, besides the central box offices are issued to enterprising fellows from the black market. There they go for three times the normal price and frequently end up in the hands of those who are more interested in the prestige of attending the theater than in the art. On the other hand, the speculative price, by a roundabout and illegal method, somehow reflects the true success of the theater with the public. It reflects the success, but is in no way reflected in the theater's budget. The illegal profit slips into the pocket of a swindler and the theater collective as before contents itself with the income from the set price of tickets. It is the same for theaters which are, to speak crudely, both good and bad and, moreover, is so miserly that under conditions of today's level of consumption, it is simply insulting to theatrical art.

Thus the financial activity of the theater as it is today gives no incentives to artistic achievements. Some structural changes in this field, it seems to me, are necessary. And as soon as they are made they must immediately be reported to the VUZes which are graduating administrative cadres for the theater. You see, errors and obsolete statutes which the theater economy has acquired recently have, unfortunately, entered into the training program of future directors and administrators. Under today's conditions this can hardly be considered fruitful administrative schooling.

Now I would like to discuss the organizational structure within the theater. Who today is its real leader? The chief producer? But he is not responsible for the financial aspect of the collective's activity, for hiring and firing cadres, etc. The director? But he is not responsible, and cannot (must not!) be responsible for creative matters. So a two-headed organism results, in which, as a rule, the pragmatic financial head wins out, to the detriment of artistry.

It is entirely obvious that these two "reins" must be concentrated in the same hands -- the hands of the artistic leader. This is not a third person, for some unknown reason added to the director and chief producer and merely increasing the otherwise already muddled state which now exists, but one person in charge, who has taken on responsibility for everything. Why not try this? Let us entrust the chief producer with total financial authority in his theater. And let us see over a five year period how the theater will work when it is entirely responsible for itself. What will its output be? Then stricter demands can be made of it. Otherwise, now one doesn't even know whom to ask?

One of the main concerns of society is the upbringing of junior cadres. Trust in young people, testing them with serious labor and the need for their full contribution to the common cause is constantly heard from the party rostrum.

But what about we in the theater in this regard? What can we be proud of here? I risk appearing as a definitive misanthrope, but I must say that the upbringing of the younger generation in the theater is also greatly hampered by the overall organization of our theater. Not long ago we all placed great hopes on affiliates and small stages, which were opening everywhere in the country's theaters. We expected that there, in a situation close to that of a studio workshop and an atmosphere of experimentation and inquiry, gifted young people would most of all be revealed. To be fair, some percentage of discoveries did take place there. This alone is already indicative of the fact that the opening of small stages and affiliates is an important and positive matter. Just the same it brought many fewer fruits than required by our theater, which is in great need of rejuvenation.

Our troupes are so large and their material opportunities so constrained that collectives must account for every meter of rehearsal area and every ruble spent for performance expenses. At the same time a new organism, consisting of a leader-producer and a group of like thinking actors, can exist and function today only under the roof of a major theatrical collective. This means that the latter must share its crust of bread with them. Today, no one entrusts a new, young collective, even one with successful credentials, with either a modest space, or even the most miserly allocations. The only method, I repeat, is to exist under the mentorship of a reputable "uncle," and for him to tighten his belt.

It is not necessary to look far for examples. This past spring I attended an actor-producer course at the State Institute of Theatrical Art imeni A. V. Lunacharskiy. The group selected was capable and brilliant, with its own leader-director. This happens infrequently, and must not be allowed to slip by, in today's, frankly speaking, shortage of good actors. I very much wanted them to become an independent theater. The Moscow Soviet Main Administration for Culture also wanted this. But the matter came to a standstill at other levels. We took the group into our theater. But here it will be much more difficult for them to detach themselves, because the unavoidable game of production interests will begin. One asks how this happens? How does it happen that such an extremely important matter becomes not a joy for a major theatrical organization, but a burden, and becomes for our chiefs a troublesome and even "dangerous" concern?

Recent party documents, especially the draft new edition of the Party Program, pay close attention to increasing the role of the human factor. It is stated directly that our society cannot function effectively if it is not based on the creative activeness of each individual human being.

As this applies to the theater, it can be said that here everything begins and ends with the human factor. In the theater everything is built on this. TO SEEK OUT INCENTIVES FOR THE MOST COMPLETE MANIFESTATION OF THE CREATIVE CAPABILITIES OF EACH OF THE PARTICIPANTS IN THE POPULOUS, AND TO THE HIGHEST DEGREE COLLECTIVE UNDERTAKING WHICH IS CALLED THE THEATER -- THIS IS A TASK OF PARAMOUNT IMPORTANCE. But in order to solve this task it is necessary to look truth straight in the eye courageously and in a party manner. It is necessary decisively to reject everything which is obsolete, erroneous and retarding forward progress, with which the theater is covered like the bottom of an old and mighty ship.

CULTURE

ARTICLE NOTES PROBLEMS IN FILM DISSEMINATION, RENTALS

Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 20 Dec 85 p 2

[Article by A. Skakov, chief economist, Main Administration of Film Dissemination and Film Lending Service, RSFSR Goskino (State Committee for Cinematography): "The Cost of Services Not Rendered"]

[Text] It is no accident that the SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA articles on film problems caused such lively interest among viewers and film workers themselves. Film is universal, accessible to all. But in recent years numerous unsolved problems accumulated in the organization of film production and film rental services. And since showing a film is not only an aesthetic act, but also a managerial and economic one, I would like, based on my activity, to touch upon this second aspect which in my view is extremely important under present conditions.

Recently, a critical analysis of film services to the population of the RSFSR was made by the permanent commissions of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet. It turned out that the construction of movie theaters is being carried out at unacceptably slow rates. In 1984 only 11 new movie theaters opened their doors in the RSFSR. And in many large residential sections of the industrial cities of Omsk, Ufa, Toliatti, as well as the new Siberian cities of Nizhnevartovsk, Urengoy and Nadym, there are no movie theaters even today. It was noted that the film dissemination and rental organs remain under heavy obligation to rural workers.

Film services, like every other branch of our economy, have a plan. But how can it be fulfilled under these rather difficult conditions? It is no accident that at the expanded session of the RSFSR Goskino Collegium and the Central Committee of the Cultural Workers Trade Union it was stated that the state film network plan of the RSFSR for extending services to the population was not fulfilled in 1983 and 1984. Last year more than 7.5 million expected viewers did not come to movie theaters. The republic budget received millions of rubles fewer than planned. During the past 15 years overall, viewers in the RSFSR declined by almost 450,000,000 (!) people.

What is the reason? Did we work poorly? I agree. But in 1981 and 1982 the plan was fulfilled; thus, we worked well. I would like to answer in the affirmative, but cannot. The fact is that the viewers fulfilled the plan.

They began to pay almost double for tickets, since more than 250 wide format movie theaters in the RSFSR (they constitute 70 percent of such theaters) were shifted during this time to the highest category, often without adequate justification. Later, naturally, this source disappeared. Even making a reduction in the plan did not help. This year the plan is being fulfilled.

But again, owing to what? Unfortunately, mainly due to a mass attack on the viewers by all manner of pretty girls, no accounts, and wastrels from the central administration reserve. (By the way, the viewers, judging by their letters, noticed this wave of foreign commercial films). And on the other hand, I do not hide the fact that the ticket price increase implemented in January 1985 helped us in this regard. There is also another "trick." Very frequently the central administration saves the plan in those regions where it is not being fulfilled by showing so-called festival films. This pertains to original films for which copies have not yet been made. In practice, this means that the viewer pays double for tickets in order to view foreign pictures which they will see on the screens a few months later. Here it turns out that in terms of the numerical indices of the plan everything is seemingly in order, while the average film attendance during the years of this five-year plan is steadily declining. It is possible, of course, to continue to fulfill the plan by improving pricing. But is this the way? Is such "facilitating" of the struggle to meet the plan fruitful and promising?

It seems to me that it would be more correct to begin without delay a fundamental restructuring of the work of all film dissemination and rental organs. And in this regard the work experience of the Buguruslan Department of the Orenburg Film Rental Office deserves the closest attention. Experience shows that the essence of the majority of complaints by local film dissemination personnel is that there is a lack of films and that the operating film fund is small. But practice shows that due to improper planning frequently films simply flash on the screens for a day or two and do not succeed in attracting viewers. The Buguruslan Office rejected such practice. Their approach was to reduce almost in half the number of feature films shown per month. But, to make up for it, every Soviet film was heavily publicized. And a reserve of films was developed using their own resources. Not to mention the plan, which is being fulfilled in a stable manner here, the number of film viewings has also increased, especially in rural areas. The experience in Buguruslan, as well as that of their colleagues from the Nevinnomyssk Department of the Stavropol Film Rental Office, was approved by RSFSR Goskino and the Central Committee of the Cultural Workers Trade Union and recommended for universal introduction five years ago. Solemn speeches were heard, meetings took place and all manner of resolutions and decrees were adopted, but, alas, the matter still rests there. Due to the formalistic attitude of the central administration leaders and Goskino "our beacon lights" remained merely individual, even demonstration regions.

No less acute is the question of selection, training, and promotion of cadres, and control of their activities. In the past year 1,400 leading workers of the RSFSR Goskino system improved their qualifications at courses and seminars. Every year 80-85 specialists with higher education in cinematography and approximately 750 people with such secondary education are sent to local areas. Just the same it can hardly be considered normal when

out of almost 150 chiefs of film dissemination administrations and directors of film rental offices in the RSFSR only a few have specialized higher film education.

The style of leadership which has taken shape in film rental can also hardly be approved. The paper barrage of instructions and directives is literally overwhelming. At one of the collegiums of RSFSR Goskino the chief of the Kemerova Film Dissemination Administration brought up this fact. In 1983, instead of specific and sensible assistance in fulfilling the plan, he received more than 450 (!) of the most varied types of written directives. So there is a long way to go. Recently, as part of a CPSU MGK [Ministry of State Control] Team, we checked the work of the Moscow Film Organizations and the Film Dissemination Administration for Film Facilities and Counterpropaganda. The commission calculated that in 1984 the capitals' directors compiled more than 6,000 (!) plans, reports and other circulars with an overall circulation of approximately 60,000 typed pages.

No doubt such inflexible leadership in planning and publicizing current Soviet films causes more than just financial harm.

Soviet film art has always been, is and will be party art. And the effective assistance which our party renders to cinematography, of course, is not limited only to the process of creating films. But, unfortunately, rather frequently local party organs still shift the initiative in the area of repertory policy of movie theaters to higher authorities, and still do not always precisely coordinate the actions of local soviets, which have direct authority over the film dissemination administrations.

But all the current film difficulties hardly boil down merely to the process of film rental. The main thing remains the quality of Soviet films themselves.

It seems to me that at times we place too much attention on the number of films produced. There is no argument that the figure of 150 films (feature films alone!) per year sounds good and solid. But out of all the abundance of names on the film rental posters only a dozen or two truly talented films remain in the viewers' memory. So, perhaps, we should not deceive ourselves and turn out an endlessly long list of dull but costly films, but rather -- let us not be afraid of this! -- reduce the quantity in order to improve the quality. That is, to give a greater opportunity for true masters of the screen to make highly artistic films. I am firmly convinced that both the film rental offices and, most importantly, the viewer will gain from this.

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CULTURE

GEORGIAN 'LABORATORY OF ESTHETIC CULTURE OF LABOR' CREATED

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 17 November 1985 carries on page 2 Georgian Academy of Sciences Vice President Giorgi Dzhibladze's 1100-wprd essay addressing relevant passages in the new CPSU Party Program, concerning the joint role of science and the arts in the building of a socialist and communist society, in the matter of intensification of the economy, the need to fend off bourgeois ideology, and so on.

A substantial portion of the article sketches the purposes of the academy's new Laboratory of Esthetic Culture of Labor, created "a few months ago." Small at present, the laboratory's staff and facilities are to grow as time goes on, and will conduct basic and applied research. Its general purposes are formulated as follows:

To explore the methodological problems of research and adoption of esthetic culture under conditions of scientific-technical progress, and to study the esthetic culture of labor in its philosophical-theoretical aspects as a vital factor in intensifying production and boosting labor productivity.

These lines of endeavor are multifaceted and difficult ones, to be sure, and there is little experience to go on. One thing that is certain is that particular categories cannot be applied "mechanically" to all situations. It is essential to determine categories and criteria, generalize effects--of color, for example--and the like. The new endeavor will require the participation of appropriate specialists, of whom there are at present rather few.

NOVEL PORTRAYS GEORGIAN MAMELUKE LEADER OF EGYPT

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 4 December 1985 carries on page 4 Doctor of Philology B. Arveladze's 700-word review of a new novel by Rodam Chachauidze, "Red Rain on the Nile," which gives an authentic and realistic portrayal of the life and deeds of Ali Bey, a Georgian Mameluke ruler of Egypt in the 18th century. Ali Bey rose in the Mameluke ranks after having been snatched from his native Georgia as a boy and sold in Cairo, but "he always had the desire to do something for his homeland." As the ruler of Egypt [1763-1772] he headed a revolt against the country's Ottoman masters and even, through the offices of King Erekle II of East Georgia, gained alliance with Russia in this endeavor. In a brief introductory passage to this piece, the reviewer explains to readers the horrendous child slave trade in Georgians and other Caucasian peoples practiced in centuries past by the Ottomans, noting also, however, that large numbers of them rose quickly in the Mamelukes and played key roles in Middle East history.

GEORGIAN LANGUAGE TEXT FOR VUZ PREP DEPARTMENTS PUBLISHED

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 19 December 1985 carries on page 4 an unsigned 100-word item noting the publication of "Kartuli Ena" [Georgian Language], a text providing phonetic, morphological, syntactic, and orthographic exercises for students enrolling in VUZ preparatory courses. Published by the Tbilisi State University Publishing House and edited by Professor Al. Glonti, it is based on a program drawn up in 1978 for the university's Unified Department for Methodology of Instruction of Georgian Language and Literature.

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SOCIAL ISSUES

SOCIAL ATTITUDES TOWARD WEALTH EXAMINED IN SURVEY

PM131649 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 11, 12 Feb 86

[Article by Candidate of Philosophical Sciences L. Zhilina, senior scientific staffer of the CPSU Central Committee Academy of Social Sciences: "Sufficiency: How Our Needs Have Changed in Two Decades"]

[11 Feb 86 First Edition p 2]

[Text] All our schemes and efforts are aimed at making the country stronger and enabling Soviet man to live in greater comfort. That would seem a self-evident truth. But it is in urgent need of adjustment and proof; such is the dialectic of life. A higher level of comfort is good. That is not in question. But does it make our spiritual life that much richer or more meaningful? There is no simple answer. And this is the problem that our sociologists must keep firmly fixed in their sights. Let us clarify our own thoughts on this and see what the facts indicate.

Let us recall the oriental parable in which a certain ruler decided to find out who was the real poet in his state. He forbade the writing of verse on pain of death and just three people disobeyed his decree. Then he showered these three with all worldly goods and just one of them--the true poet--continued writing poetry, despite the immense wealth.

In the newspapers one sometimes hears echoes of the old discussion about the world "sufficiency," or rather about the phenomenon behind it.

Sufficiency cannot be denied or equated with the concept of "bourgeois prosperity." Life has already refuted such a claim. Yes, our way of life presupposes prosperity. Nevertheless...

"Sufficiency and material well-being are fine!" some claim. "The presence of sufficiency creates the conditions for the harmonious development of the individual, frees him from need, and enables man to channel his energy not only into concern over finding his daily bread but into satisfying his spiritual needs and enabling him to live a life based on society's interests."

"Be that as it may," opponents retort, "but look at today's young people. Are you not worried by their parasitical attitudes, the desire to take a little more while giving a little less? And are our children, who did not endure the difficulties of the war years and postwar years, not facing the test of overabundance and material well-being? With good reason we talk about manifestations of consumerism, acquisitiveness, and irrational demands... And yet these alarming phenomena manifested themselves particularly in the past 10-15 years when there was a perceptible rise in our living standard.

In a public opinion poll we conducted recently, one-third of those questioned answered that sufficiency and an abundance of goods makes people miserly, selfish, and envious. They begin avoiding those who do not have possessions and become deaf to other people's needs. Can sufficiency be "blamed" for that? Let us give it some thought.

As the prosperity of the whole people increases, so each person, quite understandably, begins to acquire more goods and, equally understandably, his desire for what is new increases. Here is a sociological illustration confirming that trend. The first poll was conducted in 1968, the second in 1985. A span of 18 years. Those polled were working people at the Chelyabinsk metallurgical plant (now a combine).

Different Levels of Ownership of Certain Goods (expressed as percentage of those polled)	1968	1985
Refrigerators	58	95
Washing machines	82	85
Television sets (monochrome)	73	69
Television sets (color)	0	43
Tape recorders	13	49
Cars	10	26
Carpets	47	79
Cut glass	10	57
Dinner services	18	94

As you can see, we have considerably more goods in our homes, by no means cheap goods, either--goods which, two decades ago, statisticians termed "nonessential." Many of us will remember how scarce refrigerators and carpets were then, how a tape recorder was for young people the "height of one's dreams," and how to many of us a color television seemed absolutely unattainable. How quickly everything changes!

Without citing the complete list of goods which have come into circulation here in the past 18 years, let us note the following innovations that have appeared: color televisions; combined television, radio, and tape recorder units; stereo systems; and radio-tape players. And as the quantity of goods owned by the family has increased so the structure of its demands and the priority of those demands have changed. Whereas in 1968 people's paramount wish was for furniture, refrigerators, televisions, and pianos, in 1985 it was supplemented by the desire for color televisions, cars, books, and fashionable clothes. This, I repeat, is a natural process and to see it as evidence of spiritual "enslavement to possessions" is, of course, absurd.

In the period between the two surveys there has been a rise not only in the material level of our consumption but also of its cultural level. Research has shown that there is quite a large range of cultural goods in most families regardless even of their income level. But this applies to a lesser extent to items such as books, pictures, musical instruments, and collections of cultural value. There are still only few such things in the home. And that applies to books, too (despite the widespread belief in the book "boom"). For example, only 9 percent of families in the countryside have a home library numbering over 200 books and in cities the figure is 22 percent. More, but not a lot more.

A closer look at the reading pattern reveals that the general interest in reading (which is undisputed in our country) is satisfied for the most part by newspapers. Indeed, it is hard to imagine our life without newspapers--they immediately involve us in the political atmosphere, enable us to witness the most important events, and each day raise specific tasks of cultural and economic building. Only the apolitical can live without newspapers. According to the poll findings 84 percent of those polled subscribe to newspapers at home, 6 percent read library copies, 72 percent read a newspaper every day, and 18 percent read one several times a week, as a comparison, 17 percent read fiction every day and 38 percent several times a week, even fewer read specialist literature, and even science fiction. Only 1 percent of families possess original works of art.

In other words, the marked discrepancy between the levels of material and spiritual needs persists and also represents a negative aspect of our sufficiency.

Loyalty to one's duty, devotion to the motherland, self-growth, the raising of children, concern for parents, fine clothes, a good apartment, nice surroundings... As far as we are concerned, all these aims amount to a single question: What is the point of life?

While conducting sociological research we took a special interest in people's opinions on that age-old question, many of those whom we questioned considered life's main values to be--work, knowledge, communication, the raising of children... It is those values rather than "material wealth" which make life worth living. That is the belief of many people, but not all. Some people (quite a few in fact) tend to assess people according to their possessions, the size of their bank account, or the number of scarce goods that they own. Does this mean that a family's material provision is becoming increasingly valued by public opinion? Such a verdict would be rash. It is true that material comfort is valued by people more now than before this is often not linked to considerations about the meaning of life.

Let us compare the findings of two pieces of research.

"What do you consider to be a mark of success in life?"--that question was put by sociologists to people in Chelyabinsk in 1968 and 1985. On both occasions a section of those questioned replied: ; "Money and possessions." But whereas in 1968 34 percent gave that answer, 18 years later, that number was exactly halved. In other words, most people, while recognizing the importance of possessions, believe other values in life to be more important--interesting work, strong family ties, the respect of those around you....

Our social poll provides a remarkable response in which we can all take pride. Our society has produced people with spiritual qualities previously unknown in the world. People free from mercenary fetters, not selfish, not a snail in their own individual shell, but people who place society's well-being above their own.

So how are we to explain the alarm of a section of society concerning the generally positive concept of "sufficiency" which is sometimes associated with the concept of "consumerism"? In our view it stems to a large extent from a confusion of terminology.

Consumerism is not the wish for a better life but the desire to do well at someone else's expense, a reluctance to work while at the same time wanting to consume more.[printed in boldface type] The consumer (in the negative sense of the word) is the enemy of creation; its antithesis, striving to take what others make.

What helps this kind of individual to exist?

Primarily the "loopholes" that still exist in the labor sphere: wage-levelling and undifferentiated remuneration, in which the one to gain is sometimes the very one who works little and badly but who knows how to deceive, to adjust, and to distort the figures. Public opinion demonstrates that the labor remuneration system must be resolutely improved and made fully to accord with a man's labor contribution.

In the labor sphere people sometimes receive unfair assessments and find a lack of correlation between their labor contribution and its reward... And when, for example, we discover that a considerable proportion of those questioned at the Chelyabinsk metallurgical combine believe their labor remuneration does not match their individual contribution, this is no less than a direct signal for administrative intervention and a serious examination of the existing system of material incentives.

It is not possessions themselves or the desire for them which molds consumerist attitudes, but the possibility which still exists of being a consumer without being a producer or while being a poor producer. This possibility also engenders the narrow-minded mentality which holds that might is right...

We took for examination one of the most vital questions under discussion in production and within the family circle, a question which cannot be ignored and which accepts no half truth but which requires interested discussion and frank answers which defeat narrow-minded interpretations. We have tried to answer some of those questions today.

[12 Feb 86 First Edition p 2]

[Excerpts] There is nothing wrong with our children being provided for within the limits of our means. The problem lies elsewhere. Namely, is this lack of want conducive to molding future creators?

In the course of our study we tried to pinpoint some of the qualities which people in the 21st century will above all need to have, without which the scientific-technical revolution is simply unthinkable. We concluded that they would have to be well organized, precise, able to work with highly sophisticated materials, and hence patient, neat, purposeful, and responsible. What are we doing to instill these qualities in our children?

We found that less than 50 percent of parents pay attention to the problem of teaching children organization. Only one-third of parents try to foster physical proficiency, purposefulness, and the development of willpower in their children. Only half the parents are consistently instilling a sense of responsibility in their children and teaching them to be neat and tidy. The other parents do not make the least effort in these respects.

And the result? We cannot visualize an edifice without foundations, but we expect children to cope with elementary skills and qualities--and what is more--the prospect does not disturb us; if things go wrong, we blame it on whatever is at hand--the nursery, the school, the vocational technical school, anything but the family.

One of the most paradoxical mistakes committed in family education is the attempt of certain (albeit few) parents, rather than teaching children to cope successfully with the attained level of prosperity, to deliberately deprive them of it--to create a kind of artificial want. The logic behind this is simple and easy to understand: We grew up in difficult circumstances and we have become respectable people, so let them grow up in the same conditions. However, just as you cannot reverse time, so you cannot bring back the ascetic living conditions of former decades. Children will sense the artificiality of their parents' efforts and will react against them--they will rebel. Artificial prohibitions are pedagogically just as wrong as total license or giving away to excessive demands.

Only by painstakingly instilling the essential code of behavior and the qualities needed to cope with the new conditions of relative economic comfort, only by molding sensible needs, can we achieve the desired result, namely teaching our children how to use material well-being for spiritual improvement.

Most of the people polled in Moscow, Chelyabinsk, and Stavropol (85-89 percent) accept the concept of "sensible needs" without reservation. But by no means all associate it with demands for the all-around and harmonious development of the individual. One-third of those polled regard the balance between what they want and what they actually can have as the criterion of sensible needs ("living sensibly is living within your means, thriflily, assessing correctly what is feasible, deciding on priorities in the acquisition of possessions, being able to organize your requirements").

One-fourth of those polled equate "sensible" with "essential" as the main criterion. But while some take "essential" to mean the necessary minimum (?a minimum of everything, provisions of essentials only," "moderation in food, drink, and clothes"), others interpret it as "enough of everything for all the family without unnecessary luxury," ("moderate circumstances"). Only a few (around 3 percent) associate the concept of "sensible needs" with a harmonious combination of material and spiritual needs.

Here are some more results of our research: One-fourth of those polled in Chelyabinsk gave a negative answer to the question of whether the quality of consumer goods had improved in recent years. One in four people! And only one in ten people believe that quality has improved noticeably. What, in people's view, are the main reasons for the inadequate improvement in quality? In answer to this question many of them cite objective reasons. "For a long time we believed that quantity was better than quality," a worker at the Chelyabinsk metallurgical combine writes. "And understandably so, because during the difficult years of the first 5-Year Plans, in wartime, and after the war, our needs were so great that we had to produce as much as possible."

Most of those polled are now no longer prepared to put up with mediocre goods produced "in quantity" and they cite the following reasons for the slow improvement in quality: Low responsibility and lack of conscientiousness on the part of manufacturers, poor labor organization in the light industry, the industry's technological and technical backwardness, designers' and pattern makers' sluggishness aggravated by the inertia of producers, lack of interest in high quality on the part of enterprises and workers, poor quality control, and so forth.

The reproaches are more than justified. We know, for instance, that our country is the biggest producer of leather shoes, but consumers frequently refuse to buy them.

It is particularly incomprehensible why, for instance, the consumer--by no means a footwear specialist--can see at first glance for the footwear produced at the Pyatigorsk footwear factory, for example, are clumsy, primitive, and totally unstylish? The shoes are uncommonly heavy, stiff, and uncomfortable. There is what looks like an elegant pair of light sandals. Two straps at the front, two thongs at the back. The problem is that the two elegant straps are, for some reason, attached just where the foot needs to bend which makes walking in them extremely uncomfortable. Yet, do the manufacturers themselves, the footwear specialists, not see this? The question arises: Who is making the shoes? Are they not professionals? After all, they ought to know how the foot is built, what weight it has to take, how we move, and so forth. In the case in question the attitude to the consumer is the main indicator of the footwear manufacturers' low standards. The same is true of manufacturers of other things, winter coats and sewing needles, for instance.

What has been revealed by the sociological studies carried out 18 years apart, in 1968 and 1985?

The first and most clear-cut conclusion is that as our prosperity grew, so our needs have also steadily increased, and this (contrary to widespread misgivings) was by no means always accompanied by an explosion of spiritual aridity, an outburst of consumer ambitions or a general hoarding of possessions, and so forth. That does not mean, of course, that we can ignore recurrences of petit bourgeois mentality. Philistine aspirations, given free reign, are capable of creating a serious obstacle to strengthening the socialist way of life (based on labor and creation!) and could lead to an increase in unearned income and result in a retreat from our moral standards. This is why the Communist Party

sees its mission as waging a purposeful struggle to overcome petit bourgeois tendencies in consumption and actively molding sensible needs among Soviet people. I would just like to add that defining sensible needs must not be reduced to rigidly laying down requirements (consuming "so much and no more"). Human needs in their entirety are truly sensible only if they combine material well-being with a broad spiritual horizon, if they combine a person's labor and social activeness with his moral stance as a citizen of a socialist society.

It is true that the level at which our needs are satisfied today leaves something to be desired. However, in our endeavor to overcome the shortage of material and spiritual benefits, we must not forget that the production of goods is not a means in itself. It must be subordinated to the ultimate goal which the Communists have set for themselves, that of molding a comprehensively and harmoniously developed individual.

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SOCIAL ISSUES

ADMINISTRATIVE MEASURES OUTLINED FOR PROTECTION OF ANIMALS

Moscow VEDOMOSTI VERKHOVNOGO SOVETA SOYUZA SOVETSKIKH SOTSIALISTICHESKIKH RESPUBLIK in Russian No 34, 21 Aug 85 pp 531-533

[Ukase of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet issued in Moscow 14 August 1985: "On administrative liability for violation of legislation on protection and use of the animal kingdom"]

[Text] Pursuant to the Law of the USSR "On Protection and Use of the Animal Kingdom" (VEDOMOSTI VERKHOVNOGO SOVETA SSSR, No 27, 1980, Item 530) The Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet hereby decrees as follows:

1. To establish that persons guilty of the following violations of legislation on the protection and use of the animal kingdom shall be subject to administrative penalties:
 - i. willful transgression of the right to benefit from objects of the animal kingdom and also the committing of other acts which directly or in latent form violate the right of state ownership of the animal kingdom;
 - ii. willful exploitation of the objects of the animal kingdom for whose exploitation a permit must be obtained;
 - iii. violation of regulations on protection of animal habitats and routes of migration;
 - iv. willful resettlement, acclimatization and crossbreeding of animals;
 - v. violation of rules governing the transport, storage and use of chemicals for plant pest and disease control, plant growth stimulators, manufactured fertilizers and other preparations thereby causing damage to the animal kingdom;
 - vi. violation of regulations governing the creation, replenishment, maintenance use and recordkeeping of zoological collections, regulations governing trade in zoological collections, or regulations governing the sending and shipping abroad of objects of the animal kingdom and zoological collections --

the individual citizen -- a warning or fine not to exceed 50 rubles, and officials -- warning or fine in an amount not to exceed 100 rubles;

i. violation of the established regime for exploitation of the animal kingdom in preserves and other specially protected areas;

ii. unlawful importation into the USSR of animals or plants recognized as harmful to preservation of animal species and entered in the USSR Red Book or the red books of the union republic -

individual citizen -- fine not to exceed 50 rubles, and officials -- fine not to exceed 100 rubles;

destruction of rare and threatened animals belonging to the animal species entered in the USSR Red Book or the red books of the union republic, or destruction of their spawn, eggs, habitats and other structures or the committing of other acts which could result in death, decreased numbers or disruption of the environment in which such animals live, or the taking of these animals by violating the conditions indicated in the license permitting them to be taken --

individual citizen -- fine not to exceed 50 rubles, and officials -- fine not to exceed 100 rubles, with or without confiscation of objects found in the personal possession of the violator and serving as the means of committing these violations;

violation of rules governing hunting, fishing and protection of fish stocks, and also regulations governing other forms of exploitation of the animal kingdom -

individual citizen -- warning or fine not to exceed 50 rubles, and officials -- warning or fine not to exceed 100 rubles, with or without confiscation of firearms and other implements for taking animals and other objects found in the violator's personal possession and serving as the means of committing these violations;

flagrant violation of hunting regulations (hunting without a proper permit or in prohibited places, or at prohibited times, with prohibited weapons or devices), and also recurrent violation of other hunting regulations --

individual citizen -- fine not to exceed 50 rubles, and officials -- fine not to exceed 100 rubles, with or without confiscation of firearms and other hunting weapons found in the violator's personal possession, or

suspension of the right to hunt for a period not to exceed three years, with or without confiscation of firearms and other hunting gear.

persons for whom hunting is their principal livelihood may not be deprived of the right to hunt, nor may their firearms, other hunting weapons and ammunition be confiscated.

persons convicted shall bear administrative liability for violating legislation on protection and use of the animal kingdom if by their nature these violations do not invoke criminal legislation in effect.

2. Reports on violation envisaged by the present Ukase shall be drawn up by the duly authorized officials of executive committees of rayon, city, city rayon, settlement and village Soviets of People's Deputies, of agencies responsible for state and departmental supervision over the use and protection of the animal kingdom, by officials of preserves and other specially protected areas, and also by members of the police, members of the voluntary militia, voluntary environmental protection inspectors, voluntary hunting wardens, voluntary fishing wardens, and voluntary forest wardens.

3. In order to write up reports on violations envisaged by the present Ukase, if the perpetrator's identity cannot be established at the place where the violation occurred, duly authorized officials of agencies exercising state supervision over enforcement of hunting regulations, fishery agencies, officials of other bodies responsible for state or departmental supervision over protection and use of the animal kingdom, officials of preserves and other specially protected areas, and also members of the police may conduct persons who have committed these offenses to the police or to the headquarters of the executive committee of the settlement or village Soviet of People's Deputies. Members of the voluntary militia, voluntary environmental protection inspectors, voluntary hunting wardens, voluntary fishery agency inspectors and voluntary forest wardens may also turn over perpetrators in the same manner.

Duly authorized officials of agencies exercising state supervision over enforcement of hunting regulation and fishery agencies, and also members of the police may conduct a proper search of the articles and vehicles, and may confiscate hunting guns and other articles which were the means of committing the violation, the animal taken illegally and documents.

A violator remanded to the police or taken to the headquarters of the executive committee of the settlement or village Soviet of People's Deputies may if necessary be subjected to a search of his person by duly authorized officers of law enforcement agencies and may also be held in administrative custody according to the procedure defined by legislation of the USSR and the union republics.

4. Cases of violations envisaged by the present Ukase, excluding cases of violation of hunting and fishing regulations and regulations concerning protection of fishing stock, shall be taken up by administrative commissions of executive committees of rayon, city, city rayon, settlement and village

Soviets of People's Deputies, as well as by executive committees of settlement and village Soviets of People's Deputies.

Cases of violations of hunting regulations shall be taken up by the senior officials of republic (union and autonomous republic), kray, oblast and rayon agencies responsible for state supervision over enforcement of hunting regulations.

Cases of violations of fishing regulations and regulations governing protection of fishing stocks shall be taken up by the chief of Glavrybvod [further expansion unknown] of the USSR Ministry of Fish Industry and his deputies, chiefs of basin administrations for protection and reproduction of fish stocks and regulation of fishing and their deputies, chiefs of departments for fish conservation of the basin administrations indicated, and senior and rayon inspectors of fish conservation agencies.

5. Proclaim the following invalid:

Ukase of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet dated 27 March 1964 "On Increasing Administrative Responsibility for Violating the Regulations on Fishing and Protection of Fish Stocks in Waters of the USSR" (VEDOMOSTI VERKHOVNOGO SOVETA SSSR, No 14, 1964, Item 158);

Ukase of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet dated 25 July 1972 "On Procedure for Imposing Fines for Violation of Hunting Regulations" (VEDOMOSTI VERKHOVNOGO SOVETA SSSR, No 31, 1972, Item 272).

A. Gromyko, Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet

T. Menteshashvili, Secretary of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet

Moscow, Kremlin, 14 August 1985

No 3022 - XI

SOCIAL ISSUES

KRAVTSOV AT UKRAINIAN LAW, AGROINDUSTRIAL SESSION

Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 21 Sep 85 p 3

[Article by V. Rybalko, senior consultant of UkSSR Ministry of Justice:
"Preventing Losses in the Agroindustrial Complex; In the Collegium of the
UkSSR Ministry of Justice"]

[Text] An expanded session of the collegium of the UkSSR Ministry of Justice has been held with the minister V.I. Zaychuk presiding. Chiefs of justice departments, chairmen of oblast courts, and heads of legal staff services of a number of ministries and departments took part in it.

The session took up the question of the activity of judicial agencies and of courts in Vinnitsa and Sumy oblasts to prevent theft and mismanagement and recover losses in the branches of the agroindustrial complex (APK), as well as to extend aid to kolkhozes and sovkhozes concerning methods of improving legal work.

Reports were made by S.I. Rudik, UkSSR deputy minister of justice, and also by V.S. Stefanyuk, and A.P. Fedorishin, chiefs of the justice departments of Vinnitsa and Sumy oblasts, respectively.

The deputy republic minister of justice S.I. Rudik observed that in carrying out the decisions of the party and government the judicial authorities of Vinnitsa and Sumy oblasts have taken a number of steps to strengthen the rural judicial service, to enforce legality in business relations, improve the organization of the trial of criminal and civil cases, and execution of resulting verdicts and decisions on reimbursement of loss to enterprises in the agroindustrial complex.

In Sumy Oblast almost every other crime and more than half of the civil cases concerning violations in the system of the APK are taken up in the sessions of travelling courts, while in Vinnitsa Oblast this is true of one out of every three crimes and one out of every eight civil cases. The courts have begun to delve more deeply into the causes and conditions making it possible for crimes to be committed and are reacting more frequently to the question of eliminating them with specific rulings. A more vigorous effort is being made at popular legal education.

The work being done is to a certain extent helping to strengthen the legal service, to strengthen its influence on economic indicators of production and on reimbursement of losses. In 1984, for example, more than 5.5 million

rubles of accounts receivable, miscalculations and other debts were collected with the help of rural judicial authorities and credited to farms in Vinnitsa Oblast, which is 1.7-fold more than in 1983. In Sumy Oblast the effectiveness of the legal service has also been considerably improved.

At the same time, the collegium noted, judicial authorities and courts in Vinnitsa and Sumy oblasts are still not doing enough to facilitate more active recourse to legal remedies in protection of property in enterprises and organizations of the agroindustrial complex. Justice departments are still not extending the requisite assistance concerning methods to the legal service in rural areas, and they are not exerting much influence towards enhancement of its role in guaranteeing the preservation of property and stepping up the fight against mismanagement. On many farms in Bershadskiy, Litinskiy and Peschanskiy rayons of Vinnitsa Oblast and in Belopolskiy and Konotopskiy rayons in Sumy Oblast full use is not being made of legal means for prompt collection of receivables and funds diverted to purposes not related to agricultural production, to put an end to cheating and underpayment by service organizations, procurement organizations and construction organizations.

The educational and preventive measures taken by the courts are still not having a sufficient impact towards creating a situation of intolerance towards those who plunder the property of the people. Sometimes the shortcomings giving rise to mismanagement are not detected during court trials of criminal cases in Vinnitsa Oblast and concerning civil cases in both oblasts, the role of the legal service of individual enterprises, kolkhozes and sovkhozes in preventing losses and damage is not clarified, and follow up on execution of the specific rulings is slack.

P.A. Cheberyak, deputy president of the UkrSSR Supreme Court, dwelled in his statement on matters related to reimbursement of losses inflicted on enterprises in the agroindustrial complex by workers and employees in connection with labor relations, cases of unjustifiable waving of the requirement to reimburse the loss, improved effectiveness of the activity of the courts to prevent mismanagement and wastefulness and to make officials of economic authorities more responsible.

B.V. Kravtsov, USSR minister of justice, spoke in the session of the collegium.

A resolution was adopted in which specific measures were outlined to improve methods aid to the legal service in the system of the republic's agroindustrial complex.

A.S. Chumak, head of the department for administrative agencies of the Ukrainian CP Central Committee; P.G. Tsuprenko, first deputy president of the UkrSSR Supreme Court; V.N. Prik, UkrSSR deputy procurator; I.N. Katargin, UkrSSR deputy minister of internal affairs; and N.P. Grechkovskiy, deputy chief arbiter of UkrSSR Gosarbitrash, took part in the proceedings of the collegium.

7045
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SOCIAL ISSUES

BOOK ON SOCIOLOGICAL STUDY OF ESTONIAN YOUTH REVIEWED

Tallinn KOMMUNIST ESTONII in Russian No 9, Sep 85 pp 65-67

[Article by V. Karpushin, professor and doctor of philosophical sciences, under the rubric "Criticism and Bibliography": "Sociology and Young People"; a review of the book "Mysli i dela molodezhi. Obshchestvennoye mneniye molodezhi v protsesse e@ kommunisticheskogo vospitaniya" [The Thoughts and Actions of Young People: Young People's Opinion In the Process of Communist Upbringing], by Galina Salliste; Eesti raamat Publishing House, Tallinn, 1985, 135 pp]

[Text] Recently a new book by G. Sillaste, candidate of philosophical sciences, was published; it is designed for a broad audience and addresses a subject which is very timely but which has remained underexplored in both scientific and sociopolitical literature. G. Sillaste fills in this gap to a certain degree.

The author makes broad use of decisions and materials of the CPSU and its component part, the Communist Party of Estonia, which appraise the significance of sociology in the study of the public opinion of classes and social groups in our society, in particular young people. This is the methodological basis of her work. New and interesting data have been obtained as the result of sociological research conducted in the Estonian SSR. The results of this research allowed the author to examine the ways and methods of formation of Estonian young people's public opinion and to study their views on a number of current sociopolitical and moral issues. However, this does not exhaust the value of this research. It also helps party and Komsomol organizations in our republic critically evaluate their own educational efforts, determine the fields in which they have had more or less success, and take a sober approach to both their successes and their failures. "The most important thing is that sociological research on the opinions of young people help to increase the effectiveness of day-to-day ideological and educational work by the party and the Komsomol, make the search for the optimum forms and methods of conducting this work easier, and assist in predicting public opinion itself and eliminating ahead of time errors in ideological and educational practice" (p 25).

The party attaches great significance to the study of public opinion. The April (1985) CPSU Central Committee emphasized that party and state

organizations must constantly consult with workers on the most important issues in our country's domestic and foreign policy, listen attentively to their opinions, and summarize the evaluations and proposals of the working masses. This is fully applicable to young people as well.

One of the positive aspects of this book is the fact that the author propagandizes and explains the principles which guide the party and the Komsomol in their attitude toward young people's public opinion. These principles are as follows: study of young people as a specific sociodemographic group with all the sociopsychological traits characteristic of that group; a class- and history-specific approach to youth; analysis of the relationship between young people's problems and the socioeconomic relationships prevailing in society; and attention to the specificity of local economic-historical, geographical, ideological, ethnic and other conditions.

These principles, as G. Sillaste emphasizes, were also the basis for the sociological study which surveyed 1,774 persons from eight cities and rayons in our republic. Of all respondents, 70.5 percent were working young people and 29.5 percent were students. By profession, 36 percent were blue-collar workers, 12.9 percent engineering and technical workers, 12.6 percent office workers; nine percent belonged to the non-production intelligentsia, six percent were students, 6.4 percent students at technicums, 3.6 percent students at vocational and professional schools, 10.5 percent secondary school students, and 2.9 percent kolkhoz members. Estonians represented 46.7 percent of those responding to the survey, Russians accounted for 36.6 percent, and the remainder were members of others of our country's nationalities.

Sociology and young people: this is a topic which has taken on special significance under conditions of a mature socialist society which is currently entering a new stage in its physical and spiritual development. To what conclusions does the author of this book lead the reader on the basis of generalization from the materials of this sociological study?

Above all, G. Sillaste points out the high level of political consciousness among Estonian young people: 62 percent of those surveyed were involved in community work. Most actively involved in public affairs were technicum students (85 percent) and secondary school students (78 percent); one-half of the university students and kolkhoz members had a public assignment. Among the motivations defining the public stance of young people, first were the sociopsychological (interest in working with people), the ideological-moral (feeling of duty and responsibility for one's assigned task), and the ideological-political (consciousness of the usefulness of public activity for the benefit of the collective, sharply critical attitude toward various social "ills" existing in our society today).

However, the author is by no means presenting an idyllic picture. She presents facts which testify to the need for increased attention on the part of party and Komsomol organizations to current problems in public work. One-third of those surveyed do not participate actively in public life. Why? A significant percentage of young people do not find a job which they like, since public organizations, particularly the Komsomol, do not take into account the individual talents, inclinations and traits (including ethnic

traits) of young men and women when making assignments. Frequently Komsomol leaders substitute formalism for independence, initiative and the creative search, attempting only to achieve a high percentage of "coverage" of young people with public assignments, not caring whether participation in public life gives young people moral satisfaction and joy and helps them shape communist views. On which problems should our republic Komsomol organizations concentrate their attention and efforts? "The overwhelming majority of those surveyed mentioned three areas: organization of young people's leisure and spare time; legal and moral education; and an increase in young people's labor and political activism" (p 45). This conclusion, it seems to us, gives a correct orientation for youth organizations.

"What does it mean to be happy?" This is the title given by the author to one of the chapters of her book. This question, which has been a source of endless soul-searching for mankind, is always of vital interest. For 82.2 percent of those surveyed, living well meant having a family, children and good friends; for 68.7 percent interesting work was required, and for 46.5 percent happiness meant being honest and enjoying the respect of others. A total of 36.9 percent expressed the desire to have abundance in their family, but only with honestly earned money. However, there were also other points of view: for 8.6 percent, happiness consists of acquisition of a dacha, a car and beautiful things; 2.4 percent get the greatest satisfaction out of spending time in bars, cafes and restaurants, and 1.1 percent dream of not having to study or work, "but having everything that I want." Serious matter for thought and practical action!

The author is correct in stating that positive opinions prevail in the youthful milieu, with a high regard for such unchanging values as interesting work, honesty in life, familial happiness, and the respect of others. However, at the same time excessive consumerism, drinking and theft of socialist property represent a serious social danger. This was pointed out recently by the CPSU Central Committee in its decisions declaring a nationwide and party-wide struggle against drinking, speculation and other antisocial phenomena which we have inherited from the past or which are rooted in our objective difficulties and individual, subjective errors. "Elimination of existing 'social ills' requires, on the one hand, resolution of economic tasks: improvement of distributive relationships in society and real guarantees of the principle of payment according to work. On the other hand, this requires a solution to a complex ideological task: improvement of the individual's moral needs" (pp 72-73). The author makes this correct conclusion on the basis of generalization from a large body of factual material.

Although Soviet society is a society of mass atheism, six percent of those surveyed felt that the influence of religion today is increasing; 50 percent were of the opinion that "religion continues to exert an influence on the world around it." Those who regard the church and religion as a force which allegedly preserves national culture and traditions were not isolated either, accounting for seven percent of those surveyed. In many cases it was students at vocational and technical schools and high school students who felt that

way. The author points out that religious prejudices are closely linked to other relics of the past: a private property mentality, individualism, speculation, and petty bourgeois exclusivism and narrowness.

The book analyzes methods of atheistic education for young people and the development of actively atheistic public opinion in the youthful milieu. Komsomol assemblies, the entire system of young people's political instruction and the "Young People's Alphabet" departments at people's universities are all effective means of combatting religious traditions and remnants of the past. Of particular significance is individualized antireligious work among believers and uncommitted young people.

A large part of the book is devoted to questions pertaining to the internationalist upbringing of young people. This is an ongoing task of party and Komsomol organizations. Estonia is a republic with a multiethnic population. Almost 59 percent of city residents frequently encounter persons from other nationalities, and 30 percent do so from time to time. As a result, the ethnic factor plays a major role in the formation and development of young people's opinions.

As the sociological study shows, 43 percent of those surveyed felt that the ethnic composition of a labor collective is not significant, 23 percent felt that "it is more difficult to work or study in a multiethnic collective," and 28 percent were of the opinion that everything depends upon the ethnic composition of the collective.

Convergence of persons from different nationalities is encouraged by a common language, above all the Russian language. The author devotes a great deal of attention to current issues pertaining to the expansion and improvement of Russian language instruction. This is an imperative of the times, as confirmed by the results of this sociological survey. These results testify indisputably to the growing role of the Russian language as a medium of interethnic communication in various fields: production, sociopolitical activity, science and culture, and family relations. At the same time, G. Sillaste analyzes in detail the proposals made by respondents with regard to new ways and forms for improving the study of Estonian.

It is interesting to read the pages of this book which outline the present tasks of party, Komsomol and other public organizations in the field of internationalist education of the younger generation. But G. Sillaste does not limit herself to analysis of just the content of the general trends in political education work. She also deals with the tasks and forms of internationalist education in labor collectives and educational institutions, at plants and kolkhozes, and within families. From this point of view the book is of great significance with regard to practical party work.

The last chapter of the book explodes the myths and falsification of Western propaganda. The basic objectives of this propaganda, as the author emphasizes, are to undermine socialism "from within," to weaken its economic, political and moral foundations, and to impose a bourgeois lifestyle on the populace of socialist countries, thereby achieving the "erosion" of socialism. One of the main targets of this "psychological warfare" is young people, who

exhibit signs of political naivete and instability in their world view. The materials gathered in the course of this sociological survey permitted the author to correctly evaluate the methods of bourgeois propaganda and the anti-Soviet nature of radio and television broadcasts. G. Sillaste reveals the fundamental class tasks which are currently being performed in party and Komsomol organizations in our republic; these are aimed at bringing up the younger generation in a spirit of intolerance toward bourgeois views, tastes and concepts.

In conclusion we should note that G. Salliste's work is not entirely without shortcomings. It would seem that more attention should be devoted to the sociology of young people's labor activism and to analysis of the results of their creativity and innovative endeavors in industry and agricultural production. The role of the family in atheistic upbringing deserves more fundamental sociological study. In Chapter 5 it would be possible to shorten the general information on questions of youth counterpropaganda without detracting from the original topic.

However, these personal observations do not take away from our generally positive evaluation of G. Sillaste's work; it is pithy, clearly written and brilliant; it introduces new data and facts into scientific usage. The party and Komsomol aktiv of Estonia has acquired an interesting book on the sociology of young people which can be successfully utilized in the communist upbringing of youth.

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SOCIAL ISSUES

LATVIANS STRUGGLE WITH TEENAGE, ALCOHOL-RELATED CRIMES

Riga CINA in Latvian 23 Oct 85 p 2

[Article by A. Klimkane: "Godly Virtue, Human Law"]

[Text] The People's Deputy Soviet of the Moscow Region gathered for its regular session where the main question for discussion was to be the work of the Internal Affairs Section of the Executive Committee. Reporting on this was its head, colonel of the militia service, Karl Mirksh.

These days people mostly ask that order and discipline be enforced, for they do not want to tolerate irresponsibility, waste and drunkenness any longer. Always and everywhere they are for decency.

Unfortunately, very often the fulfillment of such wishes and requests of ours is dependent on the work of the civil rights organizations.

The fact that the report of the head of the Deputy Internal Affairs Section of the Moscow Region, K. Mirsh, as well as the debates, were very critical and self-critical does not mean at all that there are more lawbreakers here than elsewhere. Still, it was evident that the deputies, in sharpening their questions, purposely tried not to promote the positive, but accentuated those directions in which the internal affairs, as well as the economic, culture and education officials, will have to work especially hard.

Those are: the theft of personal and state property, transgressions of law in public places and on the street, the treatment of crimes by minors, the battle against drunkenness, and others.

The theft of state and social property is not decreasing. In the first half of this year 21 schools, technicums and kindergartens were robbed. Why mention this particular number when the greatest valuables were not stolen from here?

Unfortunately, here is where often the paths of crime are begun by the alumni of these very schools. In my opinion this is most terrible from the moral standpoint -- to rob one's own school. But there is also a second aspect -- were thefts in these training and educational institutions unavoidable? Is it not a symptom of indifference towards state property on the part of these institutions as well, because such loss does not hit one's own pocket?

Thefts of building construction materials are more commonplace. On the Plavniiks construction sites -- 19 times. Included in this number, 12 large-panel buildings alone. The building administration -- seven times. Sometimes it really is not clear as to who is guarding what, until it turns out that there are no guards at all, as was the case at the Keldish Street building construction site.

The majority of business, institution, and organization managers are satisfied that the thefts were reported to the militia. Losses are written off and life goes on as usual. That is how such "targets" come to be which, like a cow, can be milked and milked, i.e., robbed and robbed. For instance, the dining room of the Moscow Region public catering enterprise, located at the special steel construction plant. In the last two years it has been robbed six times (!).

How many managers have been called to task for irresponsibility in the guarding of the people's property? Are not the various such functionaries and commissions in a minority whose duties include control and verification to ensure the safekeeping of socialist property? Yet, I want to mention in first place as one responsible, the work collective. Unfortunately, it is difficult to find a positive example of principals in work collectives turning their attention to sticky fingers. Quite the contrary -- as shown by court cases, workplace collectives usually provide their lawbreakers -- and not just for thefts -- with public defenders, but very, very seldom with public prosecutors.

If the reaction of the work collectives to negative manifestations had greater positive impact, then questions would not have to be directed so sharply about lawbreaking in public places, on the street, and about the crimes of minors.

The 21st juvenile who found himself on the juvenile affairs inspection register was arrested, while 18 others were sent to special lockup-type schools. But if they were on the register, that means they should have been under the constant scrutiny of the responsible functionaries, otherwise such a register is senseless.

Most important in the treatment of juvenile crime is the so-called individual sponsorship, the job of the social educator. To educate in a group and to address the juvenile within the group is unfruitful.

But "we can talk of some serious work when, because of the fault of the regional committees of the inspection of juvenile affairs and the Young Communist League, only 62% of juveniles are treated individually", will read the report to the session.

This work too can be of better or poorer quality. Included in the better quality could be the work of the Young Communist League Committee of the Riga Civil Aviation Institute of Engineering, as recounted by deputy Vladimir Kuznekov. This summer 20 such juveniles under observation were included in the union of student builders and their work, as well as their behavior, received thorough evaluation.

If teachers cannot handle their pupils and the greatest cause of the trouble is perceived to come from their families, in the behavior of their parents, then help must be requested from the parents' work places. That, at least, is the recommended action. Some pedagogues do not do this, as if fearing to show their weakness. Others request in writing. Unfortunately, whether one writes or not, sings or cries -- there are no results. As told by deputy, secondary school No 75 teacher, Guntis Vasilevskis, the school administration sent out seven letters to work places but received only one answer. It is not clear in general what the so-called school and family cooperation committees, formed in the enterprises, do. But the Juvenile Affairs Commission of the Executive Committee has reviewed only five cases during this half of the year of parents who do not fulfill their constitutionally designated responsibilities of child rearing. Almost all the juveniles who committed crimes went to school but 39 juveniles, that is, 16 more than last year, committed the crimes while in an inebriated condition.

That, unfortunately, is how it is, even though the battle against alcoholism has become much more strident in the Moscow Region. Percentage-wise it comes out thus: for drunken disorders caused in residences 23.8 percent more received punishment than last year in the same timespan, 4.9 percent more were placed in detoxification centers (unfortunately, reported deputy Ilse Dzenis, the paperwork from the detoxification centers reaches the workplaces, specifically factory "17 June", only after three to four weeks. Operatives are needed!), but for petty speculation in alcoholic beverages 175 percent more were convicted.

This is by no means an easy battle, for the drinker is accommodated by an especially interested faction. On August 8, from

8:20 to 8:30 o'clock, in the Moscow grocery trade concern Store No 62 sales clerk Martuzan sold five bottles of spirits. In ten minutes she earned 6.50 rubles (!). The groundskeeper of No 42 Apartment operational area, Raisa Zenko, of 250/3 Moscow Street, was apprehended for speculating with alcoholic beverages. The first time, the people's court sentenced her with a 100-ruble fine.

Groundskeepers, with exceptions, have not become building super-intendents -- people who are able to request order from tenants. The battle against drinking in residences, for which apartment building operational area workers are also responsible, is currently very weak. There is still life in the lairs of drunkenness, and physiognomies crawl out of them into the light of day about which no comment is necessary.

Why is this not being seen by the militia? -- one usually tends to ask.

During the session, deputy Valdis Birkavs put this question to the audience: which of you know your district inspector's surname? From the reaction of the deputies it became clear that a great majority of them did not know it.

I asked the same thing of my colleagues. They did not know it. I too do not know it. I looked for myself, and have asked others to do so, if little placards have not appeared in apartment building stairwells with the district inspector's surname, address and telephone number on them, as was promised a couple of months ago, during a CINA interview, by the head of the Riga City Internal Affairs Administration, Ziedonis Skuska. None have been noted as yet.

The district inspector is centered in the minds of the greatest proportion of people as an abstract person. But it is imperative that the district inspector be as a standard of law and order to us, as our first-contact confidant. That is what we tenants expect. But when in Plavnieks there is one district inspector for approximately 12,000 tenants, then, for an honest person, a meeting with him could be as likely as the reunion with a childhood friend in the mushroom forest by Kalnciemis. That is why, in Plavnieks too, burglars have widely expanded their operations. Plavnieks and Kengarags, in this manner, provide 62 percent of the total number of burglarized apartments in the region. Drunks too feel safer here, farther away from the eyes of the militia. Even the number of peacekeepers in Plavnieks is extremely modest, as reported deputy Nina Melikova: for 35,000 tenants -- 517 peacekeepers. The peacekeepers have their patrol routes, but these are known by the lawbreakers too. It would be useful if peacekeepers would deviate from their accustomed promenades into side streets, court yards and gardens -- without a

patrol route, rather according to experience, tips, or even intuition. It is most extraordinary that the majority of thefts and hooliganisms take place between 1600-2100 hours, that is, during the time that street duty is performed by militia workers and peacekeepers as well. But if a citizen meets up with neither the ones nor the others, he cannot demonstrate his civic duty either -- and that is not only in Riga, in the Moscow Rayon. I myself experienced this on September 1, in the small town of Subate, when I too tried to do my civic duty.

In Subate I had to change busses, and therefore needed to look at the schedule posted at the bus stop. But I could not get to it because in front of it sat an overly drunk type, choking and expectorating. Of course, this drunk was ripe for hauling away, so I asked for a militiaman or peacekeeper. The woman whom I addressed judged my opinions approvingly: "Right, right. If all of society stood against alcoholism...", but she could not help me any more than that. Then a juvenile advised me to go to the fireman on duty. An official after all, I thought, and will know more. He knew too -- there are no peacekeepers on duty, and the militiaman's residence is in a new building, without a telephone. But what to do with the drunk? I could sense that the person on firefighter duty considered my persistence as obtrusiveness. No doubt if I had told him that I was from CINA, maybe then he would have become more civic-minded, but this time I was just an ordinary citizen who wanted to isolate herself and others from a person who found himself in a condition "that adversely affected human dignity and social morality", as decreed in the edict and is punishable by an administrative fine of up to 30 rubles.

So, what was heard in one district duty session coincides with similar manifestations elsewhere. But, as tends to be the case, the work of the militia usually begins at the place where that neglected or ruined by other people leaves off. Virtue and law are like two brothers, except that the one is born in the human soul and the other -- in the mind. That is why I titled these reflections with Reina Kaukize's aphorism.

12708
C50: 1808/5

SOCIAL ISSUES

LATVIAN RECEIVES 15 YEARS FOR ALCOHOL-RELATED CRIME

Riga CINA in Latvian 18 Oct 85 p 2

[Article by Dz. Roga, Kuldīga District deputy prosecutor: "In The Docket -- Alcohol"]

[Text] Some time ago the inhabitants of Kuldīga had the opportunity to view the Riga Movie Studio film, "Up to the Danger Point". In it were presented the events starting with drinking and culminating in a crime.

We too in our region meet with similar situations where the victim and the accused have both partaken of alcoholic beverages, then gotten into an argument, then... what follows is what we see in the court room: one is to be tried, the other -- the victim. At times like this we usually hear that the spirits was at fault, but up to now there has been no incident where the proof-beverage was forcefully poured into someone's mouth. The victim and the accused, with his own hand, lifted the glass, drank and looked for more. Often they forgot their work, their children -- everything.

There are still people to whom all this would seem like mere day-to-day trifles. But they do not think of the consequences -- that drinking is the cause of much misfortune. For instance, two different criminal cases picked from the Kuldīga Region People's Court -- one is from several years ago, the other recent.

November 18, 1982. In the docket -- John Nemiecs; the victim -- Mary Spulqit. The court tried J. Nemiecs and convicted him to two years' incarceration because he, in May of that same year, in his residence in Gulbji of Turlava village, while under the influence of alcohol, did, during an argument and in a fit of jealousy, strike citizen M. Spulqit on the head. Then he struck her with a hatchet, stabbed her with a table knife, kicked her, and, in this manner, dealt her second degree bodily injury. While serving his sentence, J. Nemiecs underwent treatment for chronic alcoholism.

July 11-12, 1935: Criminal Court Council of the LatSSR Supreme Court, visiting session in Kuldiga. In the docket, again J. Nemiecs. He is accused because he, during the night of 12-13 April, in his residence in Gulbji of Turlava village, while under the influence of alcohol and motivated by jealousy, murdered, in a particularly cold-blooded manner, his common-law wife, Mary Spulgit.

As we see, the common factors in both criminal cases here-mentioned were the place of the crime, the objects, and alcohol. Different are the results and the punishment for them.

But the first time, during the court session, J. Nemiecs promised: "I will not use alcohol again. I'll go to work. It won't be like that anymore." Just in November of last year he returned from the place of his sentence, began working in the kolkhoz and continued living together with M. Spulgit. At first he somehow held on, but then began the use of alcohol and the work absences. M. Spulgit was no better -- sometimes she worked, then she disappeared and drank. Both liked alcohol and both squandered all their earnings to obtain it. In the home was dirt and disorder. At the time the crime took place, and M. Spulgit lost her life, each of them had drunk no less than a liter of spirits.

Their neighbor, V. Trumpenieks, who was a witness in court, does not consider it a bad thing to purchase some spirits on payday. That is what he and another barn-hand had done on that day -- purchased two bottles of spirits and a bottle of wine, and finished them in the park. Afterwards he himself does not even remember that he had gone to the two above-mentioned citizens to continue drinking...

Work was the last thing on the minds of these people. The last two weeks before the crime J. Nemiecs had not gone to work at all and had been fired for that reason.

J. Nemiecs was tried and sentenced to 15 years' incarceration in a sternly regimented reformatory labor colony. The personality of the deceased was taken into account in the sentencing of the accused; she was an accessory to the crime.

12708
CSO: 1808/5

SOCIAL ISSUES

DISCUSSION OF GEORGIAN DEMOGRAPHIC ISSUES, MESKHETIAN REPATRIATION

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi LITERATURULI SAKARTVELO in Georgian No 23, 7 June 1985 carries on pages 7 and 10-11 a 6700-word roundtable-type discussion held "recently" in the Writers Union concerning various aspects of Georgia's critical demographic situation--that is, low and declining birth and increase rates in the republic as a whole and among the Georgian population in particular. Several writers spoke, and medical specialists, philosophers, and historians also participated. Among the few bright spots noted was the recently instituted program to repatriate families of Moslemized Meskhetians who "left" southern districts of Georgia some 40 years ago.

Writers Union Board Chairman Shota Nishniadze's brief introductory remarks touch upon party and government measures to encourage and help large families. He also notes that the Polytechnic Institute has offered a form of preferential enrollment to applicants who agree to settle in districts where Georgians constitute a low percentage of the population.

The Meskhetian repatriation program is the focus of Revaz Dzhaparidze's 600-word contribution. This program is the result of 25 years of earnest efforts by the republic's intelligentsia, in particular writers, as well as Georgian leaders. Numerous families have already settled in Makharadze, Samtredia, Tsulukidze, Chkhorotsku, and Zugdidi rayons, and the process is to continue. Meskhetian children are in Georgian schools, and "already it is hard to tell them apart from the locals." To help the program succeed, writers have a special duty to go counsel these repatriates and assure them that "nationality and religion are two different things. A Georgian is a Georgian whether he be Christian or Moslem." This is essential because when the Meskhetians' Christian ancestors were forcibly Moslemized by "Turkish colonizers" in the 16th century, their Ottoman conquerors told them they could be Georgians no longer but must henceforth be in opposition to the rest of Georgia. "Unfortunately, this national tragedy has not been totally eradicated even today." Most of the repatriated Meskhetians have long since forgotten their Georgian but look to the day when their children will speak it once more. Dzhaparidze concludes by reminding his colleagues of the magnificent work of Memed and Haidar Abashidze, Adjarian writers and publicists who devoted much of their lives in the early part of this century to rekindling Georgian national consciousness among their countrymen after 300 years of Moslemization and Ottoman rule. Their example, says Dzhaparidze, should inspire us now to do likewise.

Akaki Bakradze's remarks focus on the need to study Georgians' "biological potential, mentality, mores, way of life, material conditions," and other factors affecting birth and growth rates.

Revaz Mishveladze declares that the problem is much deeper and more critical than mere concern for present and future manpower. It is a matter of the continued survival of the language of Rustaveli, a matter of who are to be the rightful inheritors of Georgia's Svetitskhoveli and Alaverdi cathedrals and other [Christian] architectural wonders. He is encouraged by numerous social and governmental steps to revive the once-dying highlands, repatriate the Meskhetians, and other measures, also influential articles by leading writers and scientists in the newspapers and journals. Mishveladze also makes reference to measures in recent years aimed at repatriating Georgian families from Fereidan, Iran [descendants of some 100,000 Georgians forcibly Moslemized and resettled in Persia by Shah Abbas I in the 17th century]. He himself wrote a short story for LITFRATURULI SAKARTVELO [no date given] about discouraged Fereidanians who had returned to Iran.

Iza Ordzhonikidze opens her remarks by warning that if present trends continue, Georgians could be a minority in their own republic 50 years from now. It is not enough for writers ensconced comfortably in Tbilisi to wring their hands over the rural population drain. Perhaps the Writers Union could encourage young writers to go live in those villages, providing the necessary working and living conditions and guaranteeing publication of their work. She then recounts her findings on a tour of Marneuli Rayon, where barely 5,000 of the 100,000-plus population is Georgian. The Azeri majority live comfortable and industrious lives in nice big farm houses, have 7 or more children per family, buy cars and TVs, and go to town only to shop. The Georgians, on the other hand, flee the villages for industrial jobs in the city or--even worse--run off to Russia where their skills earn much higher pay than at home. All too often, they end up settling there and quit Georgia forever.

Levan Sanikidze directs a scathing attack at the practice and practitioners of abortion--"bloody-handed abortmakhery who are engaged in legalized murder." It is a plague as damaging to Georgia's young people as narcomania.

Mikheil Kviriani's remarks are full of praise for the efforts of the party, government, and the literary and intellectual community to publicize demographic problems--but "knowledge is not enough." He proposes the creation of some kind of voluntary council or institute to study population growth factors and encourage large families.

Eduard Kodua cites extensive statistics on Georgia's poor showing, both in comparison to 1940 figures and to neighboring Armenian and Azerbaijani republic figures, with regard to birth rate, population increase, death rate, percentage of native population in the republic, and colonies outside the republic. Georgians' distant third-place showing in all

these indicators cannot be attributed (as other writers have also noted) to differences in climate, soil fertility, and other natural conditions affecting economic wellbeing. The vital statistics for Azeris living in Georgia are even higher, in fact, than in Azerbaijan itself. Rather, the cause of Georgians' decline must be sought in such phenomena as long-term urbanization, the rising percentage of working women, inordinate pursuit of a higher education (what folk-literatus Vazha-Pshavela once termed "diplomania"), young people's clinging to the single life, and perhaps women's loss of the maternal instinct.

Miron Khergiani discourses on some of the same aspects, noting in particular that Georgia's "average" statistics conceal the fact that Georgian-language communities are declining "catastrophically"; it is the Armenians and Azeris who are bringing overall republic figures up to respectable levels. Khergiani states forthrightly that Georgians view the Armenians' and Azeris' success with "well-intentioned envy" and perhaps ought to try to find out how they do it. Other aspects touched upon include alarming abortion statistics, a mentality of "utilitarianism" that fosters "biological depression," and the suggestion that a center or institute for social-demographic problems be created.

Giorgi Gigauri focuses on problems and progress in highland Khevsureti, whose population was forcibly removed to the lowlands by official decree back in the 1950s and is only in recent years returning to revive the district since the republic's wise leaders spearheaded a turnaround in policies. The population is growing slowly but steadily, roads are being built, and an economy based on traditional livestock farming and light and local industry as well as tourism is beginning to take shape.

Finally, Giorgi Sanadridze comments at length on some of the problems that have beset Makharadze Rayon, which has a relatively low percentage of families with many children, population increase is declining, and a long-term manpower deficit looms. Nevertheless, rayon and republic leaders have undertaken a number of measures that promise improvement.

CSO: 1813/404

SOCIAL ISSUES

GVETADZE DISCUSSES GEORGIAN MVD PROGRESS ON 'MILITIA DAY'

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 12 November 1985 carries on page 4 on the occasion of Militia Workers Day MVD Chief G. Gvetadze's 1500-word article sketching the glorious history of the organization, the progress that has recently been made, and certain problems in its work. The Georgian Cheka was created the very next day after Soviet rule was installed, thanks in large part to the helpful experience of Russian colleagues. Feliks Dzerzhinskiy himself visited Georgia in November 1922.

Today's MVD is a proud organization of politically trained and dedicated cadres. The creation of "political units" throughout the system has yielded excellent results. Crime rates of various kinds are going down. The MVD can be proud of its role in bringing the perpetrators of the Petroleum Products Committee scandal to justice; likewise the recently revealed corruption in the Trade Ministry apparatus and a Zhiguli spare parts speculation ring in Tbilisi.

Nevertheless, as was rightly noted at the October Georgian CP Central Committee conference concerning the sector, the MVD's work is plagued by a number of shortcomings, especially with regard to efforts to deal effectively with idlers, alcohol abuse, and repeat offenders. Minister Gvetadze is especially worried about juvenile crime, much of which is linked to the evil of narcotics. Finally, Gvetadze mentioned pluses and minuses in the work of the GAI [State Auto Inspectorate]. While much is being done to improve traffic safety, highway death rates are still too high. Moreover, the GAI still has work to do in cleaning up its ranks.

GEORGIANS TO CRACK DOWN ON 'CRIMINAL NEGLECT OF FIRE SAFETY'

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 21 December 1985 carries on page 4 Deputy MVD Sh. Gorgodze's 2000-word article concerning widespread "criminal neglect" of fire safety regulations and procedures in the republic, practices which have led to numerous costly fires and loss of human lives. He focuses especially on the fact that the relevant organs in charge of fire safety inspection and enforcement have been careless in their duties and too lenient when dealing with gross violations on the part of enterprise and organization officials. In all too many cases, a mild fine is levied at most. Yet the Georgian Criminal Code

has a passage (Article 246) spelling out specific penalties to be imposed, including correctional labor and incarceration.

The author also devotes a few paragraphs to the problem of arson, which is most commonly resorted to by crooked managers and officials--especially at inventory time--in an attempt to cover up theft-ring activities and other wrongdoings. Local fire inspectorate and other law enforcement bodies must exercise special vigilance during such periods.

Criminal Code provisions have been too little used in dealing with those whose carelessness allows fires to occur. From now on, they will be imposed much more meticulously.

PROBLEMS, VIOLATIONS FOUND IN GEORGIAN INDUSTRIAL HEALTH CARE

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 26 December 1985 devotes all of page 3 to the regular peoples control feature "The People's Watchful Eye." Peoples Control Inspector Dzh. Chanbelia's 1200-word article reports on the low state of health care services, and outright violations, in Rustavi's Azot Association, the Tbilisi unit of Georgian Civil Aviation, the Gori Cotton Goods Combine, the Kvaisi Mining Administration, the Sukhumi Sailors Polyclinic, and the Transcaucasian Railroad's Ochamchire hospital.

The health care facility in the Azot Association was found to be in disarray and in violation of numerous essential regulations. Inter alia, personnel there regularly failed to report cases of serious injuries and wounds--even the arrival of corpses, on some occasions--to the MVD. Case histories and other records, also X-rays and EKG's, were in a mess. The women's treatment and counseling facility was understaffed and overworked, and the Rustavi Gorispolkom did nothing to alleviate the situation.

Other shortcomings that came to light in the various outfits included failure to do lab tests or even blood typing for expectant mothers entering hospital (Kvaisi); treatment of VD patients without proper records (Sukhumi and Ochamchire); sailors and airline pilots certified fit for duty despite cardiovascular and other serious disorders; improper nutrition and food storage; and cases of unqualified personnel being assigned to physicians' duties.

As a result of the findings, various officials were reprimanded and some dismissed.

/9604
CSO: 1830/380

SOCIAL ISSUES

WORK TO ENSURE VETERANS' PRIVILEGES IN TAJIKISTAN REVIEWED

[Editorial Report] Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA in Russian on 15 February 1986 carries on page 2 a 650-word TajikTA article titled "In the Standing Commissions of the Tajik SSR Supreme Soviet." A session of the Tajik Supreme Soviet commission for transportation, highways and communications was held to discuss recent efforts to improve telephone services for World War II veterans and invalids. The republic's minister of communications, D. I. Popov, reviewed the work of the 11th 5-year plan; while there had been progress, many problems remained unsolved. The minister of construction for Tajikistan, V. Orlov, stated that he and his ministry will strive to provide the capital construction necessary for better communications facilities for veterans.

/9604
CSO: 1830/371

SOCIAL ISSUES

UZBEKS ANALYZE 1985 LAW-AND-ORDER WORK IN REPUBLIC

[Editorial Report] Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian on 14 January 1986 carries on page 4 a 250-word UzTAG article titled "To Strengthen Lawfulness and Law-and-Order." Leaders from the republic's Ministry of Justice, Supreme Court, Prosecutor's Office and MVD, as well as officials from the courts and justice organizations in Karakalpak ASSR, the republic's oblasts, and Tashkent took part in an interdepartmental meeting to discuss the results of the past year's work in Uzbekistan. The courts were urged to apply punishments which better correspond to the crimes committed and which are in agreement with the law, and to examine in a more timely fashion and with greater care criminal cases dealing with falsifying account books and bribery during the cotton production process. The need for more effective coordination between law agencies was also stressed in the session.

INSPECTION SERVICES: PROBLEMS CITED, REORGANIZATION SUGGESTED

[Editorial Report] Kishinev SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA in Russian on 14 February 1986 carries on page 4 a 600-word article titled "But the Inspectors Didn't Find..." by L. Kushnir, a senior aide in the Moldavian Prosecutor's office. The author begins by citing a statistic: "...for every 10 criminal cases dealing with economic crimes and theft, only one has arisen out of materials from the departmental inspectors, the remaining are from the initiative of the OBKhSS [Otdel Borby s Khishcheniyami Sotsialisticheskoy Sobstvennosti i Spekuliyatsii--the Department for Struggle Against the Theft of Socialist Property and Speculation] and the Prosecutor's Office. He continues by noting several cases of economic theft which were barely concealed in the account books, but which were nevertheless missed by the departmental inspectors during their audits. "Indeed, when criminal proceedings are instituted, the investigative organs in the Prosecutor's Office have to conduct another inspection for every second or third document which comes to them from the departmental audits." The author notes that the low quality of inspection work stems primarily from the "dispersion" of their activities. "A complex check is a great rarity." Because there are only a few inspectors per audit, the results are incomplete or inconclusive. "Indeed, one can only determine the success rate of an enterprise's work really by means of an economic analysis of all aspects of its activity." However, the workers, he states, are not always competent to do such work; the author indicates that there are particular problems

in the agroindustrial system. "One must state that, in the republic, the level of education of workers in the inspection services is extremely low. Almost always, people who do not have the necessary experience come into these responsibilities." The author feels that one should have a minimum of 5 years' experience as an accountant or economist in order to become an inspector; one's moral characteristics must also be beyond doubt.

Finally, the author notes that even a competent inspector sometimes presents a false picture of work in an enterprise "...because he is subordinate to his parent department and is not interested in spoiling its image [pokazateli]." "The necessity has arisen to take the inspection apparatus out from under the department's supervision, and to subordinate it to the Ministry of Finance or as an independent organ directly under the Council of Ministers." Eventually, this must be the solution, Kushnir states, or otherwise the inspection services will never be sufficiently reliable defenders of the state's interests.

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CSO: 1830/385

REGIONAL ISSUES

MODERNIZATION OF LATVIAN LD TELEPHONE NETWORK VIEWED

Riga CINA in Latvian 14 Aug 85 p 2

[Article by M. Svilans, multi-channel electrocommunications chair docent, Polytechnic Institute of Riga: "In Perspective: A United Communication System"]

[Text] The rapid development of communications and computer resources has laid the foundation for a far-reaching reorganization of all communications systems, with the goal—the assurance of a wide, possibly inexpensive gamut of services to communications network subscribers. The new united automated communications system is developing on the basis of a mass communications resource--the telephone network. Along with telephone conversation between two subscribers, the realization of which has already improved significantly (automatic inter-city connections, automatic re-dialing of the desired number in case of a busy signal, the possibility of transferring one's incoming calls to another temporary location, etc.), the untied system will also be able to guarantee data and text transmission, graphics transmission, video services, and, in time, stereo broadcast and color television program commutation as well. Text and data transmissions are of special interest to various institutions whereas the use of video services could become popular with a wide range of telephone subscribers. It must also be considered that urban building construction leads to the constant rise of new "shadow zones", namely those areas with difficult ultrashort wave reception. Because of industrialization, the industrial noise level is rising continuously, which significantly disturbs radio broadcast listening. This, at least in urban circumstances, leads to thoughts of bringing in radio and television programs per cable.

In the development of the united communications system, consideration has been given to a possibly high reduction of interference levels. These will be averted by a general conversion to the so-called digital (discrete) systems. In the past, subscribers' conversations, as well as various service signals, were wire-transmitted via the electric current exchange (oscillation) method, which literally repeated the signal to be transmitted. The process of the digital system will be more varied: there the speech-induced current oscillation, prior to transmission, transforms the consecutive level numerical values and, with the frequency of 8,000 times per second, transmits, per wire, in a two-fold computerized system (with ones and zeroes only). Of course, at their reception point these chains of ones and zeroes are transformed to relatively

common current oscillations which, through the telephone medium, are further converted into sound. The mentioned transition turns out to be relevant because the ordered chains of zeroes and ones are far easier to shield against interference than the constantly changing (analogue) electrical signal. Earlier such actions were not taken simply because the achievement of modifications required a sufficiently efficient and complicated apparatus. Such an apparatus, which was developed mainly on the basis of logical computer elements, the so-called integral schematics, has come into technology together with electronic computers. This example clearly illustrates the vital importance of the working speed of computer schematics. Along with speech transmissions via the digital method, similar digital chains are utilized for signalization and commutation purposes as well. In the new quasi-electronic and, in time, also in the fully electronic telephone exchanges all commutation will be accomplished by electronic computers. These are patterned after the large integral schematics, the so-called chips, on which, within an area of a few tens of square millimeters, are organized hundreds, even thousands, of radio components.

The formation of the united automated communications system is divided into several stages. In the first stage the significant growth and modernization of telephone network has been planned. The new computerized quasi-electronic and electronic telephone exchanges, increasingly to be upgraded with the modern push-button telephones, will be widely incorporated into the network. In the meantime, digital speech and signal transmissions will be organized predominately between telephone exchanges. Copper will remain the principal material of subscribers' and inter-exchange connection lines. In the future the conversion of speech signals into digital chains will gradually be transferred to subscriber instruments, and supplemental services (such as video graphics) will be widely disseminated to subscribers as well, but for inter-exchange connections the new fiber-optic cables will be utilized. In the final, still technically prognostic stage, which could possibly be labeled wide-range communications network development, fiber-optic cables will be laid even for subscribers, assuring them the opportunity to receive telephone and data transmission systems services, as well as radio and color television programs, over one communications cable.

The full realization of the perspective outlined above cannot be conceived in a matter of days, months, or even several years' time. It is connected to a vast array of projects, the results of which, as usual, decide the cadres. In Latvia the preparation for this is concentrated in the Radiotechnic and Communications faculty of the Polytechnic Institute of Riga. All four of the specialist profiles to be prepared in the faculty are directly connected to the development of the united communications system. Along with the communications structure, the requirements of the corresponding specialists are also changing significantly. From the once totally predominant schematics technology, the sphere of student activity is increasingly turning toward relevant mathematics. Once, for signal distribution, an engineer calculated and construed from self-induction spools and condensors, or from transistor resistance and condenser-formed filter, where now he has to compile a program on a digital filter formed on one chip and introduce this program into its semi-permanent memory. Such is only a small example of the qualitative changes which are so rapidly influencing the field of communications. No one who is active in it

can for a moment cease his studies, lest he fall behind in the rapid development of his specialty. Its indolent and rather lazy view is undeniably the shadow side of the communications profession, against which could be pitted its job diversity and elsewhere practically unheard of growth possibilities. Young people not frightened by creative work and interested in technology, should consider whether the radiotechnic and communications faculty of our institute is not the right place for the continuation of their studies. Still today, for the correspondence course department is accepting documents until August 14.

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REGIONAL ISSUES

HOMESICK EMIGRE RETURNS FROM 'ANCESTRAL' GREECE TO ADJARIA

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 6 November 1985 carries on page 3 Al. Samsonia's 1800-word article rejoicing in the theme of Adjaria and its capital city Batumi as a "Garden of Friendship" where dozens of different nationalities live and work harmoniously side by side, and where such illustrious Russian writers as Yesenin, Anton Chekhov, and Mikhail Bulgakov did some of their finest work. The author of the article also emphasizes Batumi's and Adjaria's key role in the revolutions of 1905 and 1917, as well as their importance as a gateway between East and West, the route by which copies of Lenin's ISKRA made their way into Russia, and eventually the terminus of the pipeline by which Baku oil could be moved into world markets.

Samsonia was inspired to write this piece when he attended a kolkhoz meeting in the Adjarian village of Dagva (Kobuleti Rayon), whose participants had to decide whether to accept back into their fellowship an ethnic Greek who had emigrated from his native Adjaria to Greece, "the land of his ancestors," but had decided to return. He and his numerous fellow Greeks in the district, descendants of refugees from the Ottoman Empire a century ago, worked hard on the kolkhoz and lived the good life, but at some point in time "his heart began to draw him to Greece." His application to emigrate was duly approved, and it was with some sadness that his friends and neighbors saw him off ("such things do happen," the author states, noting that a number of local Greek families had done likewise).

Did his former fellow-kolkhozniks now, in open meeting, greet his request for reinstatement with immediate glad acceptance? By no means. First they demanded to know just why he had quit them and gone away, to which he could only hem and haw in response. To the question of why he came back, however, he gave a ringing, clear-cut answer that caused them to take him back in with open arms: "I couldn't find anyone like you people over there, and a man can't live without friends, even in paradise."

TBILISIANS COMPLAIN OF NO WATER EVEN AT SCHEDULED TIMES

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 12 November 1985 carries on page 4 resident satirist Rezo Dvalishvili's 1000-word "feuilleton" about numerous Tbilisians' chronic complaints that they are getting no water from their faucets even on the days and during the hours they are supposed to according to published rationing schedules--sometimes for weeks on end. Citizens danced for joy in the streets when it was announced that the newly completed Zhinvali hydrocomplex would soon be supplying more water to the city's homes, but the rejoicing was premature and short-lived. Dvalishvili emphasizes that citizens are not afraid of hardship and can put up with the water shortage, but they are tired of not being informed accurately as to when they can expect what they are supposed to get (especially in an age when, for example, the start of a lunar eclipse can be pinpointed down to the second). Their frustration is compounded by the fact that while obviously there are "some kind of generalized persons empowered to turn on and shut off the water" somewhere in the complex municipal services system, there seems to be no one in particular they can call to account. Now, with the onset of cold weather, a related irritation is at hand: readers are already writing in to complain that they cannot get any heat.

GEORGIANS' SUPPORT SOLICITED FOR NATURAL MONUMENT PROTECTION

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 16 November 1985 carries on page 4 a 1500-word article (the fifth in a series) by Vakhusheti Geography Institute scientist K. Kharadze concerning the need for more effective governmental and social measures to inventory Georgia's abundant natural monuments and protect them against deterioration, vandalism, and destructive economic development. The author sketches the sad fate of a number of caves, stone pillars and towers, rock structures, and the like that have suffered damage and defacement by unthinking souvenir hunters, graffiti artists, and unchecked economic developers. The trouble is that although republic-level and local state and social bodies are supposed to be responsible for such monuments, no one really takes charge, nor are regional museums much inclined to get involved. The State Committee for Protection of Nature and the Main Administration for Monument Protection do little but shuffle papers, and "commissions" delegated to "study" particular cases tend to let things drag on for years with no action. The few bright spots in all this are the student volunteer teams that actually take particular monuments under their wing.

Accompanying Kharadze's article is KOMUNISTI's own 4-part, 30-item, 250-word questionnaire which readers are urged to fill out and send in with information about local monuments of all types, describing what they are, where located, present condition, whether things are getting better or worse, and so on, assessing these matters on a scale of 5 (very good) to 1 (very bad). The questionnaire has blanks for the responder's location and occupation; names are optional.

A map of the republic showing the location of a couple of dozen natural monuments is appended to the article.

BRIEFS

MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS ANSWERS CINA--In the feuilleton published on April 11 of this year titled "Why Was There No (either "So" or "Tick")?" we wrote about the difficulties citizens must surmount in order to establish automated long distance connections. An answer to this has been received from the LaSSR Ministry of Communications, Deputy Chief of the Office of Electrocommunications and Radio, J. Pokrovsk. The author of the answer explains: in order to improve "the reliability and operative quality of automated long distance telephone connections, the Riga Telegraphand Telephone Exchange, the Riga City Telephone Network, and the employees of the LaSSR Ministry of Communications Republican Informative Computer Center have worked out a special plan of action the implementation of which has resulted in the reduction of the distortion of callers' subscription number information, and the reduction of the number of incompleted calls." In other words, "those shortcomings have been averted which were the cause of telephone conversation cut-offs or the inability to establish telephone connections." Such a plan gives rise to the belief that soon we will be able to depend entirely on telephone connections and dial the desired number without stress to nerves. Unfortunately, these changes are not yet evident and justifiable complaints, as not denied by the author of the answer, are still coming in. Yet, the end of J. Pokrovsk's answer, in which it is said that "progress in connection with the above-mentioned plan is constantly being made, which is increasing the operational reliability of the automated long-distance telephone exchange and the ATC apparatus," encourages a feeling of confidence and the conviction that progress in science and technology will touch, not just with a wing tip, but in full swing, the sphere of telephone communications service so necessary and appreciated by us all. [Text] [Riga CINA in Latvian 14 Aug 85 p 2] 12708/13045

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